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NATHANIEL PATTEN, PIONEER EDITOR.

It is recorded of American newspaper editors that in the Westward Movement they were always in the vanguard, setting up their presses and issuing their sheets before the forests had been cleared or the sod turned. Of such editors were John Bradford of the *Kentucke Gazette*, the first paper issued in Kentucky; William Maxwell of the *Centinel* of the Northwestern Territory, the first paper north of the Ohio; and Joseph Charless of the *Missouri Gazette* (the present St. Louis Republic), the first west of the Mississippi river. And of such also was Nathaniel Patten of the *Missouri Intelligencer*, first editor of a newspaper west of St. Louis or north of the Missouri river, Missouri's best example of the pioneer editor.

Nathaniel Patten was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1793. (1) His family had been prominent in New England for several generations. His father, also named Nathaniel, had received a good education, and spent much time in cultivating the minds and morals of his five children, (2) of whom Nathaniel, Jr., was eldest. In 1808 the family moved west,

(1) The date of his baptism was September 9, 1793, as stated in a letter from Thomas W. Baldwin, compiler of the Patten genealogy, (Boston, 1908.) A number of interesting details of the Patten family have kindly been furnished by Mr. Baldwin.

(2) *Missouri Intelligencer*, Oct. 9, 1821. Obituary of Mary B. Patten.

and in 1812 settled at Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, where in all probability young Patten had his first experience as an editor. (3) Then for some reason he left his father's family and joined the great caravan of Kentucky immigrants to the frontier of Missouri, arriving there in 1818. (4)

Only a short time before his arrival, the whole frontier region known as the Boon's Lick Country had been unorganized and unsurveyed, and with the exception of a few hardy pioneers, unsettled. In 1816, however, Howard county was formed, consisting of that portion of Missouri west of St. Louis and St. Charles counties, with an area of about 22,000 square miles, one-third as large as the present State of Missouri. In the same year, the town of Franklin was laid off on the bottom lands across the river from the present town of Boonville, and the next year was made the seat of government of this extensive county. In 1818 the land office for central Missouri was located at Franklin, and an immense migration to that region followed. Franklin quickly became the economic center of the Boon's Lick country, being rated second only to St. Louis among all the towns of Missouri Territory. (5) It had a population of about one thousand in 1819, and gave better promise for rapid growth than any other town west of St. Louis. (6) Many of its inhabitants belonged to the best families of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and became prominent in the later history of the State. This high standard of its population made the town noted on the frontier for its hospitality, intelligence and enterprise. (7)

(3) In later years Patten was charged by a rival editor with having been an opponent of the War of 1812, and an advocate of the Hartford Convention; in reply, he branded the charges as false, and declared that he had always upheld the war "and as the editor of a newspaper during the last year or two of its continuance, gave it his decided support." *Mo. Intel.*, Sept. 20, 1827.

(4) In an editorial in 1829, he writes of himself as residing "permanently in this county for the last twelve years." *Mo. Intel.*, Oct. 2, 1829. This is the only indication as to his time of arrival.

(5) *Mo. Intel.*, April 1, 1820.

(6) J. M. Peck's *Memoirs*, quoted in *History of Howard County*, p. 117.

(7) *History of Howard County*, p. 166.

It was to this thriving, vigorous community that Nathaniel Patten determined to contribute his part,—education by the use of printer's ink.

Patten formed a partnership with Benjamin Holliday, a Virginian, who had arrived in Franklin in February, 1819, (8) and together they issued the first number of *The Missouri Intelligencer* and *Boon's Lick Advertiser*, April 23, 1819. (9)

The paper consisted of four pages, each twelve by eighteen inches, five columns to a page. The contents of this first issue, interesting after the lapse of nearly a hundred years, must have held the absorbed attention of the readers of that day from the editorial announcements to the last advertise-

(8) *History of Boone County*, p. 135.

(9) This partnership continued until June 17, 1820, when notice of its dissolution was given, debtors and creditors to make settlement with Holliday who continued as publisher. From occasional later references however, it appears that Patten continued in actual charge of the typographical work through this and all subsequent changes. (For instance, in the issue of Sept. 4, 1821, a note in the editorial column ascribed a delay in the appearance of the paper to "the indisposition of Mr. Patten, who prints it." And in the issue of Aug. 24, 1826, Patten said editorially: "We established this press when the whole Boon's Lick country was literally a wilderness, and have conducted it ever since.") Holliday appeared as nominal publisher from June 17, 1820, to May 28, 1821, following which for two months neither publisher nor editor was named in the paper, although it was published regularly. From July 23 to August 28, 1821, John Payne, a young lawyer of Franklin, was publisher, following which a reorganization made Payne editor and Holliday publisher again. The death of Payne eleven days later left the position of editor unfilled as far as any notice in the paper shows. Holliday continued as publisher, however, until June 18, 1822, when he severed his connection with the paper, and four numbers appeared without any announcement of publisher or editor. In the issue of July 23, 1822, a long editorial over the names of Nathaniel Patten and John T. Cleveland announced that they had become joint proprietors of the *Intelligencer* and would continue its publication. (Cleveland was a teacher; in the issue of the *Intelligencer* of June 4, 1821, he had advertised a summer school which he was about to start in Franklin, and years after his connection with the *Intelligencer* ceased he reappeared as an advertiser in its columns, in charge of Fayette Academy. *Mo. Intel.*, April 11, 1828.)

This partnership continued until April 17, 1824, when notice of its dissolution appeared, together with the announcement that the paper had come under the exclusive control of Patten. After the removal of the paper to Fayette, a notice appeared in the issue of June 28, 1827, that henceforth the editorial department of the paper would be conducted exclusively by John Wilson (a strong partisan of John Quincy Adams.) But he surrendered his editorial duties July 18, 1828, and thereafter, until the *Intelligencer* ceased publication in 1835, Patten was its editor, publisher, printer and proprietor.

A fairly complete file of the *Intelligencer* is in the possession of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

ment. Almost two columns were given to a list of unclaimed letters at Franklin, the only postoffice in the whole Boon's Lick country; four columns were devoted to Washington news and gossip; about five columns to general literature, such as Benjamin Franklin's caution to young printers; nearly five columns more to advertisements of one kind and another, legal and commercial; the rest of the space was given to editorial announcements, a contributed article, and two or three items of local news.

The future policy of the paper was announced in the following high sounding and somewhat stilted phraseology: "—Truth being the first principle of virtue,—and virtue being the only sure basis upon which any government can rest, it will be the first object of this paper to make truth, on all occasions, its polar star.

"One firm and steady course—unshackled by the influence of any party—will dictate the discharge of their editorial functions. Respect for public sentiment will always be held in estimation.

"As the tendency of our government is towards aristocracy, the encroachment of our rulers on the constitutional rights of the people, will never be viewed in silence. But, to maintain unalloyed the right of suffrage; the liberty of conscience in matters of religion; the liberty of the press, and the freedom of speech; and to keep separate and distinct ecclesiastical and civil concerns, will always be subjects enlisting the exertions of the editors.

"Public measures, and the public characters and acts of individuals in office will always be considered just subjects of investigation; but no private quarrels, or the aspersion of private characters, will find admission into the columns of the *Intelligencer*."

It was also one of Patten's ambitions to make the paper neat in its appearance, and typographical and grammatical errors seldom appeared. During the seventeen years of its existence, these policies and principles were admirably carried out by the editor. Few papers can boast any higher stand-

ards than those outlined in the first number of the *Intelligencer*, and steadfastly accepted as guiding principles in its later publication.

The paper was to be published weekly, its price per annum being three dollars if paid in advance, or four dollars at the end of the year, the former being preferable. Some years later, in order to lengthen the subscription list, the editor offered one free subscription to any one obtaining seven new subscribers. (10) He also advertised regularly in the autumn of the year that produce would be taken in payment for subscriptions, pork especially being desired, although wood, corn, flour and vegetables were welcomed. (11) But even with such special inducements, the subscription list never was large, perhaps a few hundred at the most. An editorial at the beginning of the fifth year declared that three hundred new subscriptions had been secured during the previous year, but that the total number of subscribers was still only four hundred. (12)

With a small circulation the advertising rates could not be high—one dollar for the first insertion consisting of not more than fifteen lines, and fifty cents for each subsequent appearance. Obviously the paper by itself was scarcely a paying proposition. As was customary therefore, the newspaper plant became also a job printing plant; hardly an issue failed to advertise "job printing neatly done at this office."

Even so Editor Patten found it difficult to keep the wolf from the door, perhaps chiefly because of the non-payment of subscriptions and bills for advertising and job printing. There was a constant appeal for the settlement of old debts, and the editor frequently was obliged to place his accounts in the hands of constables to collect "without suit." For this service he had to pay liberally. This method of collection was objectionable to many, and Patten writes regretfully of "the necessity which obliged him to adopt it—but he must have money to carry on his business and to support his family."

(10) *Mo. Intel.*, June 2, 1832.

(11) *Mo. Intel.*, Dec. 9, 1823; Oct. 28, 1825.

(12) *Ibid.*, Aug. 5, 1823.

(13) The loss from bad debts must have amounted to hundreds of dollars in the course of a few years. Indeed the income was so precarious during the early history of the *Intelligencer* that the editors had to engage in various other forms of business to make sure of a living. In an early issue it was announced that Patten and Holliday were prepared to do a storage, commission and land agency business, (14) and a week later appeared the notice that they had received by steamboat [the first steamboat to ascend the Missouri river to Franklin] 150 barrels of excellent superfine flour which they would sell for less than the regular Franklin price. They also had for sale a few barrels of "excellent whiskey," as well as salt in wholesale or retail quantities. (15) Patten also seems to have been somewhat of a land speculator, offering for sale through the columns of his paper over fifteen hundred acres situated in Chariton and Randolph counties. (16) From time to time as long as the *Intelligencer* was published a rich variety of notices called attention to this same land, for which there seemed to be no market.

Finally, he had reason to expect a regular even though a small income by holding the position of postmaster. The office at Franklin, known at first in the government records as Howard Court House, was established February 8, 1817, Alexander Lucas being the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Patten September 7, 1819. (17) That was before the day of postage stamps, and since small change also was scarce it was customary for postmasters on their own responsibility to give credit for postage. Patten followed this unbusiness-like custom until he found upwards of two hundred

(13) *Ibid.*, Sept. 20, 1827. See also Jan. 18, 1826 and May 12, 1826.

(14) *Ibid.*, May 28, 1819.

(15) *Ibid.*, June 4, 1819.

(16) *Ibid.*, March 13, 1829.

(17) Postoffice Department Records, Washington, D. C. (From information furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster General.) In the History of Howard county, p. 171, it is stated that "Augustus Stores" [Storrs] was the first postmaster at Franklin, and that April 20, 1821, was the date of the establishment of the office. This is manifestly incorrect. The government records do not show any actual change of name of the office, the change in the records being simply to correspond to the common name given to the office in the vicinity of Franklin.

dollars due to him in very small sums, the most of which probably never were paid. In November, 1820, the office was robbed of \$800; Patten as postmaster was held responsible for the stolen money, and though he later petitioned Congress over and over for relief his petition never was granted. (18) This loss was a hard blow financially, and together with the manner of his removal from office embittered his experience as postmaster. The only reason given for his removal was the charge that he had violated a department regulation which required postmasters to notify newspaper publishers of the death or removal of any of their subscribers. In this case Gales and Seaton of the *National Intelligencer* made the charge, which Patten denied. (19)

The financial burden was not the only one the proprietor of the *Missouri Intelligencer* had to bear. There were other disheartening difficulties. The irregularity of the mail kept him in a constant state of suspense; in 1819 it was scheduled to be received once in two weeks, on horseback, but occasionally a month went by without news from the outside world. (20) In 1824, the carrier was under contract to deliver the St. Louis mail in three days—he seldom did it in less than seven. (21) On one occasion, apologizing for only a half sheet, Patten said: "We do not know that our readers would be much benefitted, the present week, had we issued a full sheet, as we have no news." (22) Sometimes the shipments of paper or ink were weeks overdue, and their failure to arrive made it almost impossible to issue the full-sized sheet. Good

(18) A complete history of the affair, with much sidelight material on frontier conditions and on Patten himself, is given in various Senate and House documents as a result of the petitions. See particularly House Report 59, 21st Cong., 1st Sess. From these Reports it appears that Patten was very small, very deaf, in ill health, and poor. Notwithstanding, there were numerous statements from some of the most prominent citizens of Missouri as to his integrity of character, honor, probity, and careful attention to business. Among those who bore witness for him were General Thomas A. Smith, Receiver of Public Money, Charles Carroll, Register of the Land Office, Duff Green, and Senator Thomas H. Benton.

(19) *Mo. Intel.*, April 23, 1821.

(20) *Ibid.*, Dec. 5, 1835.

(21) *Ibid.*, Dec. 25, 1824.

(22) *Ibid.*, Jan. 15, 1831.

workmen were hard to secure and were usually addicted to intemperance, occasionally leaving the editor with no help at all. (23) Patten also had an annoying experience with one of his partners, Cleveland, into whose hands fell the business of collecting the firm's debts when their partnership was dissolved. To do this, he took disagreeably coercive measures, presumably with the chief object of hurting the *Intelligencer's* subscription list. Patten thereupon ran a notice in the paper to the effect that persons wishing to discontinue as subscribers must send him the order, as he would pay no attention to orders received through Cleveland. (24)

In addition to all these annoyances and difficulties in the publication of the paper, Patten had some personal griefs while residing at Franklin. When he came from Kentucky to Missouri, his father's family had remained at Mount Sterling. In 1820 the father died, leaving the mother and two sisters alone. (25) They soon left Mount Sterling to join the son and brother in Franklin, but had lived in their new home less than a year when the younger of the sisters was taken sick of "the prevailing fever," presumably typhoid, and died a few days later. (26) Patten himself was almost at the point of death at the same time, and during his whole residence at Franklin suffered from what he considered its poor climate. Writing of this afterwards, he said he was "almost annually brought to the gates of death." (27)

By 1826 it was apparent that the earlier prophecies of Franklin's future greatness would not be fulfilled; Howard county had been reduced almost to its present size, and Fayette instead of Franklin made the county seat. Boonville, across the river, was drawing trade from Franklin. Worst of all, the river had changed its current and was swiftly eating away the ground upon which Franklin stood. Under these

(23) *Ibid.*, Feb. 12, 1831.

(24) *Mo. Intel.*, May 15, 1824.

(25) One sister had died in infancy, and another had married and was living in Indiana. Nothing is known of the later life of his mother or of the fourth sister.

(26) *Mo. Intel.*, October 9, 1821.

(27) *Ibid.*, Sept. 25, 1829.

conditions, and with the desire to enjoy better health, Patten determined in June, 1826, to remove the *Intelligencer* to Fayette. (28) During the seven years of its publication in Franklin, he had constantly kept in mind the fine principles outlined in the first issue, and had continued to put forth the paper regularly in the face of delicate health, annoyances, and difficulties almost unknown to his brother printers in other parts of the Union.

At Fayette, where the *Intelligencer* was published for nearly four years, Patten enjoyed in some respects more prosperity and happiness than had been his lot at Franklin. At the time of his removal he was nearly thirty-four years old, and still a bachelor. But shortly afterwards he met Miss Matilda Gaither whom he married in the summer, presumably, of 1827. (29) He was too reticent when it came to his personal affairs to even mention the marriage in his paper. The bride was a cultured, educated lady, originally from Maryland, a favored guest at the White House during Madison's presidency, and must have exerted a powerful influence upon her husband.

It was at Fayette, however, that Patten experienced for the first time the rivalry of another newspaper, rivalry of a most sordid and bitter nature. This rival, *The Western Monitor*, appeared in mid-summer, 1827. The new paper was evidently established because of dissatisfaction with the political course of the *Intelligencer*. Previously the *Intelligencer* had been non-partisan in the sense that its editorials had not favored any particular candidate, while its columns had been open to contributions from all sides. (30) In the issue of June 29, 1826, Patten said that his course in regard to the next presidential election was undetermined, but in the issue of May 3, 1827, he came out in favor of John Quincy Adams, his editorials through the previous months showing that he had gradually come to that conclusion. The Jackson adherents thereupon decided to establish a rival paper, with

(28) *Ibid.*, June 16, 1826.

(29) The date is approximately established by a notice in the *Intelligencer* of Jan. 8, 1830.

(30) *Mo. Intel.*, Aug. 5, 1823.

James H. Birch from the St. Louis Enquirer as its editor. Before doing this, they proposed to Patten that the new paper should unite with his and be published upon "Jacksonian Principles." Patten gave "an unhesitating refusal" (to use his own words) defending himself afterwards by declaring that he did not "feel disposed to abandon a good and just cause, for the support of a bad one." (31) Moreover, he did not like Birch and would have no connection with him of any sort. (32)

After the establishment of the Monitor, the two papers began a bitter quarrel which lasted, with short intermissions, during the rest of Patten's residence at Fayette. As there is no known file of the Monitor in existence at the present time, we have only Patten's side of the quarrel; and judging from his editorials, Birch was doing everything possible to destroy the Intelligencer and drive him away. On one occasion Birch went to the postoffice and counting the papers Patten had deposited there to be forwarded by mail, used the information to belittle the latter. Birch reported the Intelligencer on the verge of failure and Patten on the point of moving to Indiana. "We never expressed such an intention in our life," exclaimed Patten; "it is true our residence here may not be permanent, for the reason that, for several years (in consequence of the great personal labor which has constantly devolved on us—our continued ill state of health, and a wish to be aloof from the quarrels and contentions of party) we have been willing to dispose of our establishment; and would still do so if a suitable offer were made. As to its being discontinued, there is not the remotest possibility of it." (33)

According to Patten, Birch went to the extreme of way-laying and assaulting him. "It is this dark, insidious, assassin-like conduct that we have had to contend against, and which has excited our horror and indignation." (34)

(31) *Ibid.*, March 14, 1828.

(32) *Ibid.*, March 28, 1828.

(33) *Ibid.*, June 27, 1828.

(34) *Ibid.*, Birch had a reputation over the State as being among "the most reckless and abusive" of editors. See *Mo. Argus*, April 14, 1837.

Writing later of his life at Fayette, Patten called it unspeakable misery, to endure which again no earthly consideration could tempt him. (35)

After the election of 1828 the bitterness between the two papers seems to have abated somewhat, and by the summer of 1829 Patten could write: "Altho' the billows have dashed around us, threatening to overwhelm us, yet, through the interposition of Providence, aided by the support and kindness of personal and political friends, together with our own unwearied personal industry and economy, we have emerged from the waves. The sun of prosperity has dissipated the impending clouds, and now shines upon us, inviting to renewed exertion." (36)

It was about this time that Birch sought again to form a business connection with Patten, a proposition which the latter repelled. He would have nothing to do with Birch, but his refusal seemed to stir up the animosity more fiercely than ever, and the last months of 1829 were among the most bitter of Patten's life. It was in the midst of his professional trouble that his wife's health failed, and after a lingering illness of three months she died December 27, 1829. (37)

Nearly a year before this bereavement, Patten had received pressing invitations from a neighboring county (Boone presumably), accompanied by assurances that his subscription list would be three times as long, to transfer his business there. (38) He had evidently seriously considered making the change, for he tried to sell his real estate in Fayette. (39) This he was unable to do even at less than cost. Following the death of his wife, however, he determined to stop the publication of the *Intelligencer* at Fayette, and then to resume it after a time in Columbia, the seat of Boone county. In the issue of February 26, 1830, notice of

(35) *Mo. Intel.*, Dec. 5, 1835.

(36) *Ibid.*, July 17, 1829.

(37) *Ibid.*, Jan. 1, 1830. In an editorial of Oct. 30, 1829, Patten speaks of illness in the family, causing all of his editorial writing to be done after the hour of midnight.

(38) *Ibid.*, Jan. 23, 1829.

(39) *Ibid.*, Jan. 2, 1829.

this intended suspension appeared, the reasons therefor being the editor's impaired health, domestic affliction, and the desire personally to collect debts due to him in the surrounding country. The last number of the paper at Fayette appeared April 9, 1830.

At the time Patten intended to take a long rest, but his enemies spread false reports as to the cause of suspension, to refute which he resumed publication at Columbia May 4, 1830. Undoubtedly his chief reason for removing from Fayette was to get away from the "demon of contention" with the rival paper. He was not of a combative nature and never courted disputes even of a friendly character. Moreover, he never was completely satisfied to make his paper an exponent of any party; in fact he represented a new spirit in newspaper journalism, the spirit of independence in politics. "We have labored hard, very hard," he wrote later, "that we might at all times pursue an independent course, and speak our thoughts without 'fear, favor or affection.'" (40) And he let it be distinctly understood in his first issue at Columbia that he wished to conduct a paper impartially, though he would permit discussion on both sides of questions "if conducted with candor and moderation." (41)

Columbia at that time had a population of about six hundred (42) and appeared to be growing rapidly, and its citizens had confidence in its future. Patten's six years there formed the most contented, prosperous and influential period of his life. Among Missouri editors he was the dean in point of service, and at Columbia he quickly improved the reputation already made for himself and his paper; and though the abuse from the Western Monitor continued it was like the rumbling of a receding storm. On February 27, 1831, he married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Holman, widow of Dr. John Holman. (43) As in the case of his first

(40) *Ibid.*, Oct. 3, 1835.

(41) *Ibid.*, May 4, 1830.

(42) *History of Boone Co.*, p. 802.

(43) *Ibid.*, p. 138. The only known child of this marriage was Nathaniel Patten, Jr., date of birth unknown.

marriage, no notice of this appeared in the *Intelligencer*. At the end of his first year in Columbia, in an appeal for increased support in the way of more subscribers, his contentment with his new residence was shown as follows: "It is the wish of the Editor that his residence here should be permanent. It has thus far been rendered pleasant and agreeable—the hand of friendship and good will has been extended to him by the inhabitants generally—if he has a personal enemy in Boone he does not know it. Certain he is, that none other than the kindest feelings towards every individual, has a place in his breast. He therefore hopes it will be made his interest to remain here." (44)

In 1832 some of Patten's friends proposed an increase in the size of the paper, but he deemed it unwise, pointing out that he was already giving more reading matter than any other paper in the State, having usually sixteen solid columns, and only four of advertisements. (45)

In politics, the *Intelligencer*, during the time of its publication in Columbia, was inclined to oppose the Jacksonians, but it was never subsidized by the Whigs. "We have never," wrote Patten, "at any period, or under any circumstances, levied contributions upon our political friends." (46) He usually thought out political problems for himself, "unshackled by the influence of any party," and frequently lost friends and patrons, even among distinguished politicians, because he could not agree with them. (47) He severely denounced the "demoralizing and slavish" practice of the treating of voters by candidates, little caring whether the denunciation hit Whig or Democrat; in fact, the custom seemed so pernicious that he favored the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution, making officials take oath that they furnished no voter with meat or drink during the canvass." (48)

(44) *Mo. Intel.*, April 16, 1831.

(45) *Ibid.*, Dec. 22, 1832.

(46) *Ibid.*, Dec. 22, 1832.

(47) *Ibid.*, Dec. 5, 1835.

(48) *Ibid.*, Oct. 18, 1834.

Patten's unusual and keen appreciation of the inter-relations of government and politics frequently proved itself. Upon one occasion a long editorial discussed the relations of the people to the legislature and to the constitution. (49) Again, to take the place of the discredited caucus, he suggested a method of making nominations for local offices: "Let the people of each township choose from amongst themselves, one or more discreet persons, who shall meet those chosen in the other townships, at the center of the county, who shall nominate as many candidates as shall be necessary, regarding only their qualifications." (50) At another time he gave his views as to the relation of the State government to banks and currency, one of the great problems of the day. (51) As to slavery, he held the opinion prevailing in Missouri. He strongly opposed abolitionism, and although a New Englander by birth himself owned slaves. (52) On the subject of nullification he was outspoken, refusing to print a contributed article advocating it and upholding South Carolina. "We cannot consent," he wrote, "that this press shall be made a vehicle for disseminating a doctrine which aims so deadly a blow at the Union of the states—we cannot reconcile it to our feelings—to that ardent attachment which we have felt for our beloved country, to countenance, directly or indirectly, the pernicious principles, advocated in this communication." (53)

On the subject of taxation for public education, Patten took a progressive stand, one which apparently was not approved by his readers. In the August election of 1835 an amendment providing a school tax was badly defeated, and Patten writes that although the county was almost unanimously against the measure he voted for it, "being willing to encourage any project having for its end, the promotion of education." (54) The finer, more cultured side of Patten's

(49) *Ibid.*, July 20, 1826.

(50) *Ibid.*, Jan. 25, 1827.

(51) *Ibid.*, Feb. 2, 1835.

(52) *Ibid.*, Sept. 24, 1819. Nov. 13, 1824.

(53) *Ibid.*, Feb. 23, 1833.

(54) *Ibid.*, Aug. 29, 1835.

nature was shown not only in his encouragement of educational progress, but also in the genuine literary ability frequently appearing in his editorials. He became eloquent over the return of fair October weather after days of rain. He placed a high valuation upon art, and his description of the work of George C. Bingham, the Missouri painter, showed an unusual knowledge of the Italian schools of painting as well as a deep and artistic appreciation of Bingham's work. (55)

As to his own function in the community, Patten had very definite ideas. "The appropriate duties of an editor," he wrote, "are, to enlighten, to improve, and ennoble the minds of the people; to elevate public sentiment, and to infuse kind and generous feelings into the bosoms of their patrons." He believed that editors in general were to be criticised for the low order of material published in their papers. "Our newspapers form so large a proportion of the reading of the community, that they have a controlling influence in forming public sentiment, and directing the movements and energies of the nation. It is then very desirable that the press should be conducted with more judgment, and with a different temper than has usually been displayed of late by American Editors." (56) In giving the news he considered it his duty as an impartial journalist to present the facts, so far as he could ascertain them, to his readers, leaving them to draw their own conclusions. (57)

Patten's sanity, abstention from abuse, and liberalism gained many friends for his paper throughout the State, even among the Jacksonian Democrats. Since the establishment of the *Intelligencer* in 1819, Missouri newspapers had multiplied rapidly, but it still easily held a leading place. The *Missouri Argus*, a Democratic paper published at St. Louis, classified the *Intelligencer* as "decidedly the best conducted and most influential opposition journal in the State," only

(55) *Ibid.*, March 14, 1835.

(56) Quoted in *Mo. Argus*, May 26, 1837, from the *St. Charles Clarion*.

(57) *Mo. Intel.*, April 17, 1824.

excepting the St. Louis Republican. (58) The editor's ill health continued, however, and towards the close of the year 1835 it became known that he was anxious to dispose of his paper. (59) The approach of the presidential and state elections of 1836 made its ownership of considerable importance to the two political parties. Each made an active attempt to secure the property, a group of Whigs under the leadership of James S. Rollins and Thomas Miller finally being successful. (60) The last number of the Missouri Intelligencer was issued December 5, 1835, its successor, the Columbia Patriot, appearing a week later.

In answer to the inquiries of friends, Patten announced publicly that he was undecided as to his future, though he hoped to remain permanently in Columbia. (61) But he was only in his forty-third year, still in the prime of his intellectual life, and within a few months he decided to re-enter his profession, this time at St. Charles. (62) According to his prospectus, published in other newspapers, his new venture, "The St. Charles Clarion and Missouri Commercial and Agricultural Register," was to commence publication October 12, 1836. (63) Little is known of the success of the Clarion, no file of which seems to be in existence, but occasional Clarion editorials quoted in other Missouri papers indicate in their author the same hopeful buoyant spirit as of old. (64)

Patten's experience on the St. Charles Clarion, however, was short. His life had been a constant struggle against disease and he finally succumbed November 24, 1837, in the

(58) Mo. Argus, Nov. 13, 1835.

(59) Nearly a year before, a parenthetical expression in an editorial, "—we expect, in the course of twelve months, (if we are then the proprietor) to procure another and larger press,—" seemed to indicate that he was considering the sale of the paper at that time. See Mo. Intel., Feb. 21, 1835.

(60) History of Boone County, p. 136.

(61) Mo. Intel., Dec. 5, 1835.

(62) "We understand that a newspaper is to be established at St. Charles, to be called the 'Clarion,' by N. Patten, Esq. We have room only to say that it will be one of the most liberal of opposition papers." Mo. Argus, Sept. 23, 1836.

(63) Mo. Argus, Sept. 30, 1836.

(64) Ibid., Sept. 8, 1837, Oct. 18, 1837.

forty-fifth year of his age. (65) One of his characteristics, maintained to the last, was his loyalty to his adopted state. Always expressing faith in its future, he was willing to spend himself in its service. As a young man at Franklin, he had given a toast at a Fourth of July celebration to "Our Own State—Destined by Nature to become a Star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Union." (66) Later in his career he had written, "We have devoted seventeen years of our life in unceasing toil to advance the best interests of Missouri." (67) In his "Valedictory," in the last number of the Missouri Intelligencer, he wrote of himself, in the third person: "It has been his aim, throughout his long career, to act consistently, honestly and disinterestedly. He has also the satisfaction to believe.....that he has 'done the State some service.'" (68)

F. F. STEPHENS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Having lately been called upon for a paper that was read before the Missouri Press Association, and on hunting for it I was struck by the forgotten or unknown value of the papers that have been read before that Association, and immediately set to work to put the facts in shape so that every one who reads will come to the same conclusion that I did. The papers are not all technical or shop papers of the editor or publisher, but a large number are valuable for the historical, biographical, educational or literary contents. Probably

(65) Mo. Republican, Nov. 29, 1837. The short obituary notice there published is rather inaccurate: Patten's only heirs were his widow and son. See Report 164, 32nd Cong., 1st Ses. Also Court records in St. Charles, kindly looked up by Mr. B. L. Emmons of that city. Mrs. Patten afterwards married Major Wilson L. Overall, and of that marriage there were three children.

(66) Mo. Intel., July 9, 1825.

(67) Ibid., Oct. 3, 1835.

(68) Ibid., Dec. 5, 1835.

very few of the editors remember or realize the importance of these papers, or the number of prominent men who have read them. Of the Governors of Missouri there were Mar-
maduke, Brown and Dockery; Lieutenant Governors Colman,
Johnson and Painter; Cabinet members Bryan; Members of
Congress, Champ Clark, Cowherd and Burnes; Judges Dillon,
Given, Hawthorne and Wallace; University Presidents, Laws
and Jesse; State officials, Cook, Lesueur, Roach, Gass and
Swanger; United States Ambassador Child; Poets, Eugene
Field, Child and Garrett; and of others Walter B. Stevens,
Col. Switzler, William Marion Reedy, and others well known
in the State.

The State Historical Society has a complete set of the
proceedings of the Association, which was finally completed
after more than twenty-five years search for copies. The
late president of the Society, H. E. Robinson, had a set com-
plete to the time of his death, but that has probably been
scattered, and no other complete set is known unless the
Editorial Library at Newark, New Jersey, has one.

The following list of the papers read, and of the addresses
made at the meetings of the Association, has been prepared
to direct attention to the value of the publications and to
make them available to research workers.

F. A. SAMPSON.

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Lee Shippey. The grip of fellowship. 43rd, 1909.

———. Special features in the country weekly. Journalism week, 1912.

Mrs. H. J. Simmons. The editor's rib. 47th, 1913.

Sam Slawson. Job work. 1st Winter, 1890.

E. H. Smith. The country editor. 36th, 1902.

E. A. Snively. The uses of editorial associations. 24th, 1890.

Wm. Southern, Jr. Papers, politics and patronage. 10th Winter, 1903.

———. President's annual report. 39th, 1905.

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R. B. Speed. Subscriptions. 1st Winter, 1890.

E. W. Stephens. The Country newspaper. 18th, 1884.

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———. The newspaper and its relations to the public. 2nd Winter, 1891.

———. School of journalism. 30th, 1896.

———. What the Missouri Press Association can do for Missouri this year. 45th, 1911.

———. Address on journalism. 46th, 1912.

Hugh Stephens, Job work. 7th Winter, 1900.

———. Estimating. 36th, 1902.

Walter B. Stevens. Missourians and the World's Fair. 9th Winter, 1902.

Rev. Parker Stockdale. Liberty and the press. 9th Winter, 1902.

C. H. Streit. The advertising agent and his directory. 26th, 1892.

H. S. Sturgis. Our State Association. 32nd, 1898.

———. Some mistakes I've made in the business. 34th, 1900.

———. The news in the county paper. Journalism week, 1912.

O. P. Sturm. The local editorial. 6th Winter, 1898.

———. The journalistic quack. 33rd, 1899.

Hon. John E. Swanger. The dignity of the profession. 40th, 1906.

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———. Who has been conspicuous characters in Missouri journalism. 24th, 1890.

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———. Words—printed words. 37th, 1903.

Fred H. Tedford. Limiting the number of newspapers. 45th, 1911.

G. H. Ten Brock. Cost of second-class mail. 40th, 1907.

S. G. Tetweiler. The local department. 24th, 1890.

Wm. L. Thomas. A short history of the Missouri Press Association. 1st Winter, 1890.

W. D. Thomas. Causes of the increase in cost. 7th Winter, 1900.

———. Response to address of welcome. Extra, 1904.

J. B. Thompson. The Hell-box. 13th, 1879.

R. P. Thompson. The independent and the dependent press. 20th, 1886.

W. J. Thornton. Early history of railroads in Missouri. 10th Winter, 1903.

James Todd. What constitutes a country newspaper. 5th Winter, 1898.

Geo. W. Trigg. The literary and personal features of country journalism. 25th, 1891.

———. Business system. 28th, 1894.

———. How to solicit, secure and create business. 31st, 1897.

———. Address at reception at Kansas City Commercial Club. 5th Winter, 1898.

———. The party paper and the politician. 8th Winter, 1901.

Capt. Joseph H. Turner. The duty of the press toward the public school system. 19th, 1885.

J. P. Tucker. What the publisher owes the advertiser. 37th, 1903.

———. What do you owe your town? 45th, 1911.

W. C. Van Cleve. The relation of the newspaper to the home candidate. 32nd, 1898.

C. P. Vandiver. How to increase advertising patronage. 4th Winter, 1893.

———. Mending our nets. 10th Winter, 1903.

———. Missouri's horticultural exhibit at the World's Fair. Extra, 1904.

Robert Walker. Press liberties. 34th, 1900.

Judge Wm. H. Wallace. "Grand old Missouri." 40th, 1906.

R. S. Walton. Typesetting machines. 12th Winter, 1906.

E. M. Watson. The small city daily. 43rd, 1909.

W. W. Waters. The legislator and the press. 36th, 1902.

Frank A. Weimer. Legal advertising. 21st, 1887.

R. G. Welsel. Paper. 28th, 1894.

F. L. Wensel. Typesetting machines. 34th, 1900.

L. M. White. Soliciting advertisements. 47th, 1913.

Mitchell White. A look ahead in the profession. 46th, 1912.

- R. M. White. The duty of the press during preliminary canvasses toward candidates for public position. 20th, 1886.
- . Subscription to newspapers. 25th, 1891.
- . Newspapers and news. 27th, 1893.
- . Doing Europe in four days. 33rd, 1899.
- T. B. White. Co-operation among country newspapers. 25th, 1891.
- H. J. Wigginton. The dignity of journalism. 33rd, 1899.
- Hon. C. B. Wilkinson. Address. 2nd, 1868.
- Wallace Williams. Hints on practical printing. 20th, 1886.
- Walter Williams. The profession of journalism from a business, moral and social standpoint. 20th, 1886.
- . Relations of national and state associations. 22nd, 1888.
- . What should an editor read, and why? 5th Winter, 1898.
- . The supreme mission of the editor. 32nd, 1898.
- . A plea for the editor. 34th, 1900.
- . The American editor and his foreign brother. 37th, 1903.
- . The Missouri School of Journalism. 42nd, 1908.
- . This year in the School of Journalism. 43rd 1909.
- . The practice of journalism. 44th, 1910.
- E. H. Winter. Business methods. 47th, 1913.
- Ben. F. Wood. Up-to-date advertising. 37th, 1903.
- . Increased rates for advertising and job work. 41st, 1907.
- C. L. Woods. Missouri's mineral exhibit at the World's Fair. Extra, 1904.
- R. P. Yorkston. Story of the printing press. 19th, 1885.
- R. M. Yost. The editorial department. 1st Winter, 1890.
- Will H. Zorn. Discontinuing the daily in a small town. 46th, 1912.

PORTRAITS.

There were no portraits in the proceedings until 1895. Afterwards there were the following:

29th meeting, 1895. John W. Jacks, H. E. Robinson, R. S. Burckhart, E. E. Bean, H. T. Childers, W. L. Thomas, Lon Luther, R. M. White, and a group of the Association.

30th, 1896. Henry W. Ewing, Geo. W. Trigg, E. J. Conger, E. Boucher, Wm. L. Thomas, H. C. Chinn, H. E. Robinson, Jas. Flynn, J. West Goodwin, a plate of the retiring officers: Robinson, Burckhart, Bean, Childers, Thomas, Luther and White, and a group of the Association.

31st, 1897. Geo. W. Trigg, H. W. Ewing, R. B. Speed, W. M. Denslow, Dr. J. N. Holmes, John W. Jacks, H. J. Groves, J. H. Blanton, C. W. Barrett, C. M. Harrison, E. K. Lyles, C. C. Hilton, F. A. Leonard, Tom Tarboe, W. R. Painter, C. W. Crutsinger, W. R. Bowles, E. J. Conger, H. J. Wigginton, Wes L. Robertson, J. F. Childers, Omar D. Gray, John A. Knott, J. T. Bradshaw, W. L. Reid, C. M. McCrae, James Todd, Winfred Melvin, W. L. Thomas, A. J. Adair and wife, and R. M. White.

5th Winter, 1898. Geo W. Trigg, James Todd, W. O. L. Jewett, Cornelius Roach, H. W. Mitchell, C. M. Harrison, J. G. Gallemore, W. R. Painter, W. R. Bowles, R. M. White, H. F. Childers, H. E. Robinson, Walter Williams, and H. J. Groves.

32nd, 1898. W. T. Jenkins, Hon. A. A. Lesueur, Philip Gansz, Justin A. Runyan, W. L. Thomas, W. C. Van Cleve, W. G. Musgrove, H. S. Sturgis, Wes L. Robertson, J. T. Bradshaw, and groups of the Association.

6th Winter, 1898. H. J. Groves.

33rd, 1899. W. R. Painter, Miss M. Josephine Conger.

7th Winter, 1900. W. R. Painter.

34th, 1900. Wes L. Robertson.

8th Winter, 1901. Wes L. Robertson.

35th, 1901. E. P. Caruthers, Howard Ellis and small groups.

9th Winter, 1902. E. P. Caruthers, Levi Chubbuck, B. F. Lusk, E. W. Stephens, Euphretes Boucher, R. B. Crossman, R. M. White, John Harris, I. L. Page, Rev. Parker, Stockdale, W. D. Thomas, L. H. Rice, W. L. Thomas, Howard Ellis.

36th, 1902. T. T. Wilson, W. D. Thomas, L. O. Nelson, H. A. Gass, E. H. Smith, Hugh Stephens, E. L. Purcell, W. W. Watters, Corydon Garrett, Lon Sanders, C. W. Crutsmger, Jno. M. Sosey.

10th Winter, 1903. Howard Ellis, Jno D. Dopf.

37th, 1903. T. T. Wilson.

11th Winter, 1904. T. T. Wilson.

38th, 1904. W. D. Thomas.

39th, 1905. Wm. Southern, Jr., J. V. Bumbarger, Philip Gansz, Jno. P. Campbell, E. K. Lyles, R. M. White, H. A. Gass, six children of editors, page of wives and children.

12th Winter, 1906. Wm. Southern, Jr.

40th, 1906. Page of seven officers of Association, Mark Twain in front of boyhood home, page group of Directors of Merchants Association of Hannibal, Judge Wm. H. Wallace, Hon. John E. Swanger.

41st, 1907. Omar D. Gray, James Todd, W. L. Thomas, H. E. Robinson, Adam Rodemyre, J. West Goodwin, Lewis Lamkin, E. H. Smith, Jr.

42nd, 1908. H. F. Childers, C. M. Harrison, J. R. Lowell, Mrs. Lily Herald Frost, J. P. Campbell, J. R. Pool, Howard A. Gass, William Marion Reedy, A. L. Lawshe.

43rd, 1909. J. R. Lowell, C. M. Harrison, E. L. Purcell, Ovid Bell, Howard A. Gass, J. P. Campbell, J. K. Pool, R. E. Douglas, Lee Shippey, Chas. L. Miller, Walter Williams, Ewing Herbert, W. L. Jenkins.

47th, 1913. Clint H. Denman, H. S. Sturgis, Fred Naeter, B. Ray Franklin, J. P. Tucker, H. J. Blanton, E. H. Winter, Gov. Norman J. Colman.

BOOKS OF EARLY TRAVEL IN MISSOURI.

BRADBURY.

"Travels in the interior of America, in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811; including a description of Upper Louisiana, together with the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, with the Illinois and Western Territories, and containing Remarks and Observations useful to persons emigrating to those countries. By John Bradbury, F. L. S., London, Corresponding Member of the Liverpool Philosophical Society, and Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Societies, New York, United States, America. Liverpool: Printed for the Author, By Smith and Galway, and published by Sherwood, Neely and Jones, London, 1817." 367 pp.

The author arrived at St. Louis on the last day of 1809, intending to make that place his headquarters while collecting natural history specimens. During the next spring and summer, he made frequent excursions to points within one hundred miles of St. Louis. In the fall he decided on joining the party under Mr. Wilson P. Hunt, which was going to cross the continent to Astoria, being sent out by John Jacob Astor in connection with his fur trade, some account of which is given in our article from Washington Irving.

Mr Hunt decided to take his party to some point on the Missouri, where they could winter with less expense than in St. Louis, and they proceeded to the mouth of the "Naduet" (Nodaway). In March Mr Hunt returned to St. Louis in a boat with ten oars, and on the 12th he started to return to his camp. The author waited for the mail to arrive the next morning from Louisville, a distance of more than 300 miles through the wilderness, and from various causes the mail had been delayed some weeks. Learning that a writ for debt would be issued against the interpreter of the expedition by some one who wished to cripple it, he and

Thomas Nutall, both Englishmen, and both of whom published accounts of their travels in the West, started at two o'clock in the morning, and finding the boat, had the interpreter and his squaw wife put on shore, to walk to some point above St. Charles and there join the boat again. Soon after leaving St. Charles, they found Dorion, but alone, he having whipped his wife and she had run into the woods. A man was sent to find her, but he returned without her. Before day the next night she hailed the boat, having relented, and decided on joining her husband. On the third day after, they reached the French village Charette, near which an old man standing on the bank was pointed out to him as Daniel Boone. He went ashore and talked with him for some time. Boone was then eighty-four years old. At Cote sans Dessein, two miles below the mouth of the Osage, they learned that there was a war party of Indians in the neighborhood, consisting of "Ayauwais, Potowatomies, Sioux, and Saukee nations, amounting to nearly three hundred warriors." They were going against the Osages, and there was danger to the company of sixteen in the boat, from some of the bands of Indians that they would meet, and a few days later they heard of the Great Osages having killed a white man at their village. At the Bonne Femme the Boone's Lick settlement commenced. It extended along the river 150 miles, and back about 50 miles, and was supposed to be the best land in Western America for so great an area. The Lick settlements were the last on the river, except those occupied by one or two families near Fort Osage. On the last day of March it suddenly turned colder, so that the water in a tin cup of about one pint measure was nearly solid ice on the morning of the first of April.

On the 2nd they passed the site of a former village of the Missouri tribe, and four miles above it were the remains of Fort Orleans, formerly belonging to the French. On the 8th they arrived at Fort Osage. A village of the Petit Osage Indians was close to the fort, and about 200 of them were at the landing. The village consisted of one hundred lodges of an oblong form, the frame of timber and the covering mats made of leaves of the flag.

"I inquired of Dr. Murray concerning a practice which I had heard prevailed amongst the Osages, of rising before day to lament their dead. He informed me that such was really the custom, and that the loss of a horse or a dog was as powerful a stimulus to their lamentations as that of a relative or friend; and he assured me, that if I should be awake before day the following morning, I might certainly hear them. Accordingly on the 9th I heard before day that the howling had commenced; and the better to escape observation, I wrapped a blanket around me, tied a black handkerchief on my head, and fastened on my belt, in which I stuck my tomahawk, and then walked into the village. The doors of the lodges were closed, but in the greater part of them the women were howling and crying in a tone that seemed to indicate excessive grief. On the outside of the village I heard the men, who, Dr. Murray had informed me, always go out of the lodges to lament. I soon came within twenty paces of one, and could see him distinctly, as it was moonlight; he also saw me and ceased, upon which I withdrew. I was more successful with another, whom I approached nearer unobserved. He rested his back against the stump of a tree, and continued for about twenty seconds to cry in a loud and high tone of voice, when he suddenly lowered to a low muttering, mixed with sobs; in a few seconds he again raised to the former pitch."

Here he found a man dressed as a squaw, and engaged in work with the squaws. This was for a punishment of one who showed want of bravery, and when once the sentence was passed it lasted for life. The men do not associate with them, nor are they allowed to marry. On the 10th they again continued their journey, and on the 15th passed the site of a former village of the Kansas Indians, and two days later they arrived at the winter camp on the Nodaway river. On the bluffs near by were many flat stones, and under these were many snakes in a half torpid condition. He killed a number of eleven different species.

On the 21st they broke camp and to the number of sixty started across the continent. The author continued

daily to make observations as to the soil, the geology or the productions of the country. On the 27th the night was so cold that the sides of the boats and the oars were covered with ice.

A few days after the author passed beyond the limits of Missouri. He finally decided to not cross the mountains with Mr. Hunt's party, but to return with a boat that was to carry furs back to St. Louis, and for fear that the furs would be captured by the Indians, orders were given to make the most rapid time possible, and not to make any stops, so that there were few opportunities for collecting on the way down. At Boon's Lick they saw three neatly dressed white women, whom they contrasted with the squaws they had for some time been seeing. In due time they arrived safely in St. Louis.

Here he was placed in charge of a boat with 30,000 pounds of lead to take to New Orleans. The crew consisted of five French creoles, and on December 5, 1811 they started on their long journey. Near New Madrid they saw four Choctaw Indians, who beckoned them to come ashore, and from whom they bought three turkeys and two hind quarters of venison for seventy-five cents.

At New Madrid there were only a few straggling houses, with two poorly stocked stores. When they came to the dangerous part of the river known as the Devil's Channel, it was sun down, and they resolved to wait until morning, and the boat was moored to a small island, and the interesting account of the New Madrid earthquake is extensively quoted as follows:

"After supper, we went to sleep as usual; about ten o'clock, and in the night I was awakened by a most tremendous noise, accompanied by an agitation of the boat so violent, that it appeared in danger of upsetting. Before I could quit the bed, or rather the skin upon which I lay, the four men who slept in the other cabin rushed in crying in the greatest terror. I passed them with some difficulty, and ran to the door of the cabin, when I could distinctly see the river as if agitated by a storm; and although the noise

was inconceivably loud and terrific, I could distinctly hear the crash of falling trees and the screaming of the wild fowl on the river, but I found that the boat was still safe at her moorings. * * * *

By the time we could get to our fire, which was on a large flag, in the stern of the boat, the shock had ceased; but immediately perpendicular banks, both above and below us, began to fall into the river in such vast masses, as nearly to sink our boat by the swell they occasioned. * * * * I sent two of the men with a candle up the bank, in order to examine if it had separated from the island, a circumstance that we had suspected, from hearing the snapping of the limbs of some drift trees, which were deposited betwixt the margin of the river, and the summit of the bank. The men told us that there was a chasm formed already, so wide that it would be difficult to pass it to attain the firm ground. I ordered them to go upon the island and make a fire, and desired Mr. Bridge and the patron to follow them; and as it now occurred to me that the preservation of the boat in a great measure depended on the depth of the river, I tried with a sounding pole, and to my great joy, I found it did not exceed eight or ten feet.

Immediately after the shock we noticed the time, and found it was near two o'clock. It was now nearly half past, and I determined to go ashore myself, after securing some papers and money, and was employed in taking them out of my trunks, when another shock came on, terrible indeed, but not equal to the first. I went ashore, and found the chasm really frightful, as it was not less than four feet in width, and besides the bank had sunk at least two feet, I took the candle, and examined to determine its length, and concluded that it could not be less than eighty yards; and where it terminated at each end, the banks had fallen into the river. I now saw clearly that our lives had been saved by having moored to a sloping bank. Before we had completed our fire, we had two more shocks, and they occurred during the whole night, at intervals from six to ten minutes, but slight in comparison with the first and second. At four

o'clock I took a candle, and again examined the banks, and found to my great satisfaction that no material alteration had taken place; I also found the boat safe, and secured my pocket compass. I had already noticed that the sound which we heard at the time of every shock, always preceded it at least a second, and that it always proceeded from the same direction. I now found that the shock came from a little northward of east, and proceeded to the westward. At daylight we had counted twenty-seven shocks, during our stay on the island, but still found the chasm so that it might be passed. The river was covered with foam and drift timber, and had risen considerable, but our boat was safe. Whilst we were waiting till the light became sufficient for us to embark, two canoes floated down the river, in one of which we could perceive some Indian corn and some clothes. We considered this as a melancholy proof that some of the boats we passed the preceding day had perished. Our conjectures were afterwards confirmed, as three had been overwhelmed, and all on board perished. When the daylight appeared to be sufficient for us, I gave orders to embark, and we all went on board. Two men were in the act of loosening the fastenings, when a shock occurred nearly equal to the first in violence. * * * I walked down the island, in company with Morin, our *patron*, to view the channel, in order to ascertain the safest part, which we soon agreed upon. Whilst we were thus employed, we experienced a very severe shock, and found some difficulty in preserving ourselves from being thrown down; another occurred during the time we were at breakfast, and a third as we were preparing to embark. In the last Mr. Bridge, who was standing within the declivity of the bank, narrowly escaped being thrown into the river, as the sand continued to give under his feet. * * * We continued on the river till eleven o'clock, when there was a violent shock, which seemed to affect us as sensible as if we had been on land. The trees on both sides of the river were most violently agitated, and the banks in several places fell in within our view, carrying with them innumerable trees, the crash of which falling

into the river, mixed with the terrible sound attending the shock, and the screaming of the geese, and other wild fowl, produced an idea that all nature was in a state of dissolution."

They continued their journey, and other, but less severe shocks succeeded, until the 21st when the last occurred, and they were now beyond the limits of Missouri.

The book contains a very interesting description of forty-five pages of Missouri Territory.

F. A. SAMPSON.

HARMONY MISSION. (1)

MORSE'S REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS. Page 222.

(Note.—Harmony mission was commenced in 1821 (built) and school commenced in 1822, and by May had 16 scholars. It was supported by the United Foreign Missionary Society of New York, and the U. S. government appropriated \$1,000 towards the construction of buildings. The school was in a progressive state, and some of the children could read in words of two syllables. The Chiefs are very friendly, and willing to give up their children to become as white men and women. The children are pleasant, listen to instruction with interest and shrewd in their remarks on our customs and manners.)

Harmony. The best view of the location and present state of the Education Establishments at this station, is given in the letter and journals of its principal members. Mr. Newton writes to General Steele, from Harmony, State of Missouri, September 27th, 1821, thus: Morse's Rep. 222.

(1) The following letters and notes are contributed to follow the article in the last Review by the late Garland C. Broadhead. Some names, in addition to the ones given by Mr. Broadhead, may be found in these letters.

The site of this Mission on the Maries des Cygnes is an historical one to Missourians and worthy of being marked. The letter from Mr. Newton to Gen. Steele and the letters of Mr. Sprage and others furnish a good description of the site.

Contributed by David W. Eaton, Versailles, Mo.

"Harmony is situated on the margin of the Maries de Cygnes River, about six miles above its junction with the Osage. This place was granted to us by the Indians in council, on the 13th of August.

Our limits embrace excellent timber in abundance; first rate prairie for plowing, pasturing, and mowing; the only mill-seat known in this vast country; stone coal on the surface of the ground, and within a few rods of our buildings; and a large ridge, sufficiently near for our convenience. Our river bottoms are rather low for cultivation, without drainage; but our prairies are high, and inclining toward the creeks, which receive and carry off the surplus water. The soil of our prairies is a dark rich loam, about two feet thick, beneath which we have clear clay, as deep as we have yet penetrated. We shall depend on deep wells for water for family use. The grass of the prairies varies from two to seven feet in height, and forms an average to travelling equal to that of snow from eight to ten inches in depth.

Cattle are raised in this country without much expense. Indian corn can be bought for fifty cents a barrel, of about five bushels. Pork in the hog is advertised at seventy-five cents per hundred weight. This abundance is within a hundred miles from us, and there is a wagon way from our Station to Fort Osage, seventy-eight miles of the distance."

Mr. Sprage writes about the same time to his brother: *Ibid.* p. 225. "Our buildings will be erected on the river bank, but sufficiently remote to give us a spacious and handsome green in front. In the rear we have a vast prairie, covered with grass, yielding in the uncultivated state, from one and a half to two tons of hay on the acre. On either side of us we have good timber in great plenty. We have, also, near at hand, an excellent spring of water, stone coal, limestone, and clay of the first quality for making bricks. Our mill seat is about a mile below us, and is directly opposite to the United States trading house, which was commenced in July, and which is to be completed by the first of next month. We are within fifteen miles of the Great Osage village.

The Indians appear very friendly. They frequently visit us; and we feel the assurance, that some of their children will be sent to us as soon as we are able to accomodate them. Mr. Williams, the interpreter, talks of giving us his little daughter, who can speak both the English and the Osage languages, and who, of course, would be a great help to us."

The latest accounts from Harmony, are up to this year. (1882). Mr. Dodge writes thus to the Domestic Secretary: Ibid. p. 223.

"Jan. 1822.

"We have already 12 children who are given to us for instruction. We have not as yet built a school house, but at present, occupy one of our houses for the use of the school. We calculate to build accommodations for the school, as fast as they are needed, so as not to reject one Indian child that may be offered for our instruction. As our family is now large, and we have the prospect of a numerous school, we think it would promote the interests of the mission if the Board were to send us a carpenter and joiner, a thorough workman at tanning and shoemaking, an additional farmer, and a man acquainted with brick making. Some, or all of these would be very useful at this station immediately.

We have several hands employed in assisting us in erecting some necessary outbuildings, preparing us a well, splitting and hauling rails to fence our field, etc. We calculate to commence building a saw mill, and a grist-mill, early this spring, with the hope of having them finished in the fall. We have fitted up a room, which will probably have forty scholars; and our school is now in operation under as favorable circumstances as we could expect. We find much difficulty in persuading the natives to give up their children, and in keeping them after they have been given up.

Brother Sprage is doing very well in the blacksmith department; but he very much needs an assistant, which we wish you would procure for us, one who is a real substantial workman; for we have not only our own work to do, which we find must be considered; but we find the Indians are

determined to come here for their work also, although they have a blacksmith under pay from the United States. Some of the principal men among the Osages have manifested a wish that the Government would establish their blacksmith at our station.

The mode of building in this country, if it is ever settled, will undoubtedly be with brick, as there is abundance of the best of clay to make them, and of limestone for lime; and there is but little timber, the country being principally open prairie. If economy is used in this country with timber, there may be enough to finish brick buildings, and no more. We have concluded, if we ever erect permanent buildings in this place, they must be of brick."

Rev. Mr. Pixley to the Domestic Secretary: Ibid. p. 223.

"Previous to our coming out to this distant country, the public mind had been prepared, to suppose these Osages were very different from what they are; but, however things may have been presented to our minds about the condition and desires of this people, a better knowledge of their case, from actual observation, does not less excite our pity, nor make us wish we had not come out for their instruction. They pray, indeed, if it may be called prayer, as we were told; and even now, as the day dawns, while I am writing in my house, I can hear them at their orgies, where their lodges are set up more than a mile from me. They begin very high in a sing-song note, as loud as they can halloo, and then run their voice, as long as they can carry breath, to the lowest key. Thus they continue the strain, until they are wrought to a pitch, wherein you will hear them sob and cry, as though their hearts would break. I have not yet learned whether it be some particular individuals, who make this their business, as mourning men and women, or whether they are all adepts in this. In such a case they put mud upon their faces and heads, which, as I understand, they do not wash off till their desire is in some measure answered. Thus, you will often see men, women and children, bedaubed with black mud. But this is more especially the case when they are going off upon an expedition to shoot game, or to

fight their enemies, or when they hear bad news, or have lost some friend or relative. In warm weather, the men go quite in a state of nature, except a clout around their waists. Many, and indeed most of their children, are seen going about naked, even at this cold season of the year, notwithstanding the thermometer has sometimes stood below zero, and the ground is frozen six or eight inches deep. Their villages are nothing more than what they can remove on the shortest notice, one horse being capable of carrying house, household furniture, and children all at one load. From this period of the year to the time of planting their corn, they generally reside together at one place, which they call their village. The rest part of the time, they separate into parties, and stay but a few days in proportion to the abundance or scarcity of the game where they happen to set up their lodges.

Our school went into operation about two weeks since; and we have now twelve children from the natives, of both sexes, and of all sizes; five of the full-blooded, and seven half-breed. These children are certainly as interesting and active as the generality of children among the whites, and I have sometimes thought they are more so; and the Lancasterian method of instruction is peculiarly calculated to interest them. We are now all turning our attention to the more particular business of our designation; and mine is the laborious undertaking of becoming master of the Indian language. It is not, however, that which I dread. Strange as it may seem, never did I enter upon the Latin or Greeks with more desire than I do upon this language; and the thought of being able to speak to them fluently in their own tongue, makes no sacrifice or privation appear great or difficult, to compass such an object; and when this is gained, I am not certain but what a translation of some part of the Scriptures, and readers sent out from the school, as soon as they should be prepared, would be a most valuable method of advancing the mass of the nation in knowledge, and of improving their morals."

Miss Comstock to her friend in Connecticut: Ibid. p. 226.

"I have a little girl, twelve years old with me. She has only been with me six days, and has learned all the letters, and will write them very well. She is, as far as I can judge, a very amiable girl. She is a daughter of a Chief; and, of course, quite distinguished among them. She was obtained by the instrumentality of our interpreter, who gave her the name Ballariah. It is my prayer, and let it be yours, that she may prove a second Catherine Brown. We have the promise of several more children of the tribe when they return from their winter hunt.

We receive visits from the natives almost daily. Sans Neuf was present last Sabbath during our worship. He expressed much satisfaction that he could see so many children with us. How frequently do I weep over the moral blindness, and pray that Christians may do much to remove it; and by their prayers, strengthen our hands, and encourage our hearts. This is an arduous, self-denying work, but the most interesting in which I was ever engaged."

From Harmony—Mr. Sprage. Morse Rep. p. 228.

"It is painful to reflect on the condition of the Indians to whom we have come. The moon they call heaven, to which we are all going at death. The sun they call the Great Spirit, which governs the moon and earth. When asked, "Where do the bad white men go?" they answer "to the moon."

On the 14th of August we began to cut hay, which is produced at about one and one-half tons to the acre. On Monday the 27th, Brothers Chapman and Fuller arrived from Union Mission on the Arkansaw; which is about one hundred and fifty miles from us."

* * * * *

Note.—"Union is situated on the west bank of Grand River (Neosho) about 25 miles north of its entrance into the Arkansaw. The buildings are erected on an eminence, about one mile from the river." Morse's Report, p. 217.

"In report of the Union Mission, Oct. 30th, 1821, to the Sec. of War, the following statement appears:

"In the month of August, it was ascertained, that the great Osage Mission had arrived at *Harmony*, and that a skillful interpreter had been found at the U. S. factory, in the immediate vicinity of that station. It was thought expedient that two of the brethren should repair thither, and pursue their study, in company with the assistant of the other mission. Under date of the 28th, of December, Mr. Chapman states that they had finished a dictionary, and the most important part of a grammar, and were then attending to the construction of sentences in the Osage language."

Mrs. Jones—Harmony, August 11th, 1821.

"While I write this, five of my white brethren and sisters are seated by my side. One woman, with a smiling countenance, sits viewing me, and says, she cannot write, but can speak some English. On our first interview, about fifteen men, women and children unexpectedly came on shore to see us. They appeared much pleased. We visited their wigwams. They gave us green corn and watermelons.

Some of the Indians have pleasant, intelligent countenances. They appear to have great confidence in us. They say our hearts appear good outside now, but they wish to try us three years, and in that time they can judge whether they are good inside. They appear fond of our children, often clasp them in their arms, and bring them presents of nuts. The chiefs and the Big Warrior assure us, that they will protect us from injury from their nation, and that our smallest child shall experience no harm."

Mr. Jones—Harmony.

"From the time we left New York to the time we reached our station, was something more than five months. The distance not far from two thousand miles. When the council assembled at Harmony, we found it a truly interesting season to all present. The Indians discovered to us minds as well stored with knowledge, as could be expected of the children of nature. They seemed to be happy that we had come, and expressed much willingness to give up their children to be instructed in the arts of civilization. They promised to give

to us whatever land we should mark out. Since that time they have frequently visited us, and seem to be happy in our society. They are in appearance as noble a race of people as I have ever seen. We are hoping in the spring to be able to put our school into operation, and then we shall be able to find what abilities they have to learn.

The men are large and well built—not many of them are less than six feet in height. I think we have great encouragement to believe that it will not be long before their habits will be changed, and they become both civilized and christianized."

Dr. Belcher—Harmony, December 21st, 1821.

"The season is cold. Snow, two or three inches deep, has lain upon the ground for more than two weeks. We find our channels in this climate, not only acceptable, but very beneficial to health. In addition to a good kitchen, and warehouse, we have finished ten small, but comfortable log houses; and as soon as the weather will permit, we shall erect a school house. We hope soon to enter upon our missionary labors. From present appearances, we have no doubt of obtaining as many of the Osage children for the school, as we shall be able to accommodate. Several of the tribe have called on us, and offered their children, expressing a wish that they might be taught to read and live like white people."

The Superintendent—Harmony, April 2nd, 1822.

"Our family now consists of eighty persons in our school. We have sixteen Osage children, who are making pleasing progress in their learning, some of them can spell readily in words of two syllables. I have under my care here five little girls, the oldest seven years of age, and the others about three, they began to speak English, and can understand all that is said to them. We have a sabbath school; most of the hired men attend it, and appear quite engaged in their studies. We have a garden of four acres, fenced and plowed a part of it is planted, and several kinds of seeds are up. The brethren are preparing to plant forty acres of corn. They are also engaged in erecting a grist mill and a saw mill

about a mile below us, and the latter they expect to put in operation in the month of June. Our labors are arduous and our situation responsible. Pray for us, that we may be strengthened to a faithful discharge of our duties.

Journal of the Mission in the month of December—Friday, Dec. 28th, 1821.

"Saw White Hair again today. He says that the meddling traders who are among them will be a great hindrance to our success in obtaining their children, as they are scattering the people. It appears evident that there are some traders among them that contrive every plan and adopt every kind of artifice and intrigue to lead or drive the Indians away from the trading houses established by the government, in order to gain the trade themselves. White Hair says he thinks we shall obtain some children; but until these things can be regulated by government, we can not expect very much success."

PIKE COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORD.

1818-1837.

The following list gives the names of the groom and bride, with the date of marriage, and the official who performed the ceremony. If the office of such person is not stated it will be understood that he was a minister.

James Templeton—Jenny Mackey. Jan. 26, 1818. John Mathews, Presbyterian.

James Venable—Lucinda Walker. Feb. 6, 1818. John Mathews.

Andrew Jordan—Peggy Henry. Oct. 6, 1818. John Mathews.

Carroll Moss—Miss Mackey. Dec. 10, 1818. John Mathews.

Tyra A. Haden—Unice Fisher. Dec. 31, 1818. Leroy Jackson, Baptist.

Joseph Walker—Sarah Patterson. Jan. 28, 1819. Leroy Jackson.

John Hynen—Betsy Moss. Feb. 24, 1819. John Mathews.

James Orr—Betsy Campbell. May 11, 1819. John Mathews.

Jacob Lames—Maria Phillips. June 22, 1819. John Mathews.

Joseph Basye—Ann Watson. Nov. 18, 1819. Alex. McAlister.

John Kincaid—Susanna McCune. Dec. 13, 1819. Leroy Jackson.

Mathew Byrnside—Anna Booth. Dec. 23, 1819. John Mathews.

George Campbell—Polly Benz. Jan. 2, 1820. Leroy Jackson.

- William Oustott—Frances Harper. Jan. 7, 1820. Dabney Jones, J. P.
 Meek Watson—Betsy Jordan. Jan. 20, 1820. John Mathews.
 John Denny—Rosanna Walker. Jan. 20, 1820. Stephen Ruddell, Baptist.
 Daniel Hendrick—Darkus Conaway. Mar. 5, 1820. Leroy Jackson.
 Robert Muse—Margaret Frier. Mar. 16, 1820. Leroy Jackson.
 John Gossaline—Peggy Templeton. June 1820. John Mathews.
 William K. Pickens—Margaret Jordan. Apr. 20, 1820. John Bryson, J. P.
 John Watson—Ann Rogers. July 6, 1820. John Bryson, J. P.
 —Allison—Mrs. Love. Aug. 8, 1820. John Mathews.
 James Johnson—Nancy Horsley. Aug. 24, 1820. John Mathews.
 Notley Burch—Nellie Brown. Aug. 31, 1820. John Bryson, J. P.
 Thomas Burbridge—Margaret Chilton. Sept. 12, 1820. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
 Joseph Thomas of Kentucky—Elizabeth Goldsberry. Sept. 14, 1820.
 John Bryson, J. P.
 Jesse Roberts—Nancy Green Watson. Oct. 3, 1820. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
 John Scott—Betsy Lewellin. Oct. 1820. Davis Biggs, Baptist.
 John Barnett—Ann Stith. Nov. 12, 1820. Stephen Ruddell.
 Joseph McConnel—Cynthia Gordon. Dec. 7, 1820. John Mathews.
 Joseph Gash—Sally Longmire. Dec. 1820. Davis Biggs.
 Christopher Columbus Easton—Margaret Mountjoy. Dec. 28, 1820.
 Stephen Ruddell.
 James Glenn—Betsy Watson. Jan. 18, 1821. John Mathews.
 John S. Ferguson—Rebena Stephenson. Jan. 25, 1821. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
 Levi Newman—Catharine Jordan. Feb. 15, 1821. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
 John Donovan—Patsy Ford. Feb. 22, 1821. ———
 Josiah Henry—Jane Jordan. Mar. 1, 1821. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
 Moses Kelly—Nancy Small. Mar. 15, 1821. John Mathews.
 John Reading—Sally Maxfield. Mar. 22, 1821. John Mathews.
 Canada Frier—Rebecca Williams. June 26, 1821. Davis Biggs.
 Fisher Petty—Sally Jackson. Oct. 28, 1821. Davis Biggs.
 Robert Maconnel—Jean Turner. Nov. 15, 1821. John Mathews.
 Adam Mace—Maximila. Nov. 22, 1821. Davis Biggs.
 John Conley—Betsey Wattihouse. Dec. 25, 1821. Benj. Mun.
 Joseph Mackey—Betsy Davis. Jan. 31, 1822. John Jordan, J. P.
 John Shwim—Nancy Johnson. Feb. 25, 1822. John Mathews.
 Samuel Shaw—Phebe Mann. Apr. 23, 1822. John Mathews.
 Benson Bailey—Eva Kelly. Jan. 30, 1823. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
 John Venable—Elizabeth Bryson. Dec. 4, 1823. John Jordan, J. P.
 Ephraim W. Beasley—Rebecca Ruddell. Feb. 5, 1824. R. Kerr, J. P.
 James Venable—Polly Bryson. June 10, 1824. John Jordan, J. P.
 Absalom Sutton—Matilda Tribue. July 15, 1824. Davis Biggs.
 William S. Brimer—Hannah Venable. Nov. 11, 1824. John Jordan, J. P.
 Willis Whitley—Polly Swain. Feb. 15, 1825. Samuel Rubey, Presby.
 Benj. Ealy—Patsy Layne. Mar. 10, 1825. Caleb Weedon.
 Nathaniel Montgomery—Patsy Mitchell. Mar. 10, 1825. Davis Biggs.

- Jeremiah Penix—Perthana South. Mar. 24, 1825. Caleb Weeden, Presby.
John Jordan—Jane South. Apr. 1825. Davis Biggs.
Elijah Hudson—Polly Montgomery. Aug. 30, 1825. Caleb Weeden.
David A. Briggs—Polly Parks. Aug. 30, 1825. Samuel G. Briggs.
Christian Lighter—Matilda Keithley. Sept. 8, 1825. Dabney Jones, J. P.
Bartholomew Grogin of Howard Co.—Mary Fraker. Sept. 22, 1825. Thomas Kerr, J. P.
William McCune—Jane Guy. Nov. 6, 1825. Thomas McQueen, J. P.
Richard Brewer—Polly McCune. Nov. 13, 1825. Jeremiah Taylor, Baptist.
Nathan Swift—Sally Campbell. Nov. 24, 1825. Caleb Weeden.
Peter Offe—Lucy Kelly. Nov. 24, 1825. Davis Biggs.
Jordan McClellan—Marilla Burns. Dec. 13, 1825. John Jordan, J. P.
Arthur Burns—Sally Moore. Dec. 14, 1825. John Jordan, J. P.
James Patton—Elizabeth Jamison. Dec. 14, 1825. Caleb Weeden.
Maryland Jones—Sally Anderson. Dec. 22, 1825. Thos. Kerr, J. P.
James Reed—Elizabeth Harlow. Dec. 25, 1825. C. C. Eastin, J. P.
Daniel Ferguson—Susanna Sinclair. Jan. 4, 1826. Jos. B. Yeater, J. P.
James Hobbs—Sally Davis. Jan. 12, 1826. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Joseph Miller—Polly White. Feb. 26, 1826. Robert Rennek.
Heman Wallace—Sally Mellheizer. Feb. 28, 1826. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
John Watson—Nancy Hutton. Mar. 7, 1826. John Jordan, J. P.
Isaac Orr—Joanah Campbell. Mar. 16, 1826. Caleb Weeden.
John Guiley—Sarah Ann Kennady. Apr. 27, 1826. Davis Biggs.
William Simpson—Pamelia Burns. May 7, 1826. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
James E. Glenn—Susan Foster. May 25, 1826. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Joel Campbell—Rosanna Love. June 8, 1826. Davis Biggs.
John M. Jordan—Sarah Jones. June 22, 1826. Thos. Kerr, J. P.
James Grimes—Rebecca Mulherrin. Aug. 6, 1826. Thos. McQueen, J. P.
Thomas Kerr, Esq.—Susan Kincaid. Aug. 15, 1826. David M. Kirkpatrick.
Robert B. Jordan—Isipheny Allison. Aug. 24, 1826. Robert Renick.
Solomon Fisher—Susannah Thompson. Sept. 5, 1826. Dabney Jones, J. P.
William Harper—Jane Walker. Sept. 14, 1826. Jos. Yeater, J. P.
Augustus H. Evans—Mildred M. James. Oct. 9, 1826. Samuel Lewellen, J. P.
Matthew Moss—Jane Mackey. Nov. 2, 1826. Wm. McLoed.
Wilson Cook—Patsey Jones. Nov. 9, 1826. Davis Biggs.
Joshua White—Ann Triplett. Dec. 5, 1826. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
Wm. Walker—Emily Moore. Dec. 21, 1826. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Zachariah Hogan—Polly McClane. Dec. 24, 1826. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
Pleasant Hudson—Polly Mase. Jan. 4, 1827. Dabney Jones, J. P.
Milton Finley—Sally Grant. Jan. 4, 1827. Davis Biggs.
John Liter—Susan Clark. Jan. 14, 1827. Samuel G. Briggs.

- Wm. Irvine—Kitty House. Jan. 18, 1827. Thos. Kerr, J. P.
 Alexander Oldham—Lydia Williams. Mar. 1, 1827. C. C. Eastin, J. P.
 Richard Addis of Fulton Co., Ill.—Sarah Ann Davis. Mar. 4, 1827.
 M. J. Noyes, J. P.
 Washington Dunham—Nancy Griffiee. Mar. 18, 1827. Davis Biggs.
 John Layne—Ann Porter. Apr. 5, 1827. Dabney Jones, J. P.
 Robert Williams—Amelia Beasley. April 15, 1827. C. C. Eastin, J. P.
 Granville Cothron—Mary Ann Williams. Apr. 29, 1827. James McBride.
 Franklin Burnet—Jane Johnston. May 17, 1827. Davis Biggs.
 John J. McCloskey—Drusilla Turbit. May 20, 1827. C. C. Eastin, J. P.
 Noah Beasley—Catherine Boothe. May 31, 1827. M. J. Noyes.
 William Bryson—Liza Yates. June 7, 1827. James W. Campbell,
 Presbyterian.
 Thomas Jackson—Julian Mefford. Aug. 2, 1827. Samuel G. Briggs.
 Willis Hutton—Cassandra Humphrey. Aug. 16, 1827. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
 William Eoff—Patsy Rowland. Aug. 23, 1827. M. J. Noyes.
 Richard Worsham—Elizabeth Triplett. Aug. 30, 1827. Wm. McLoed,
 J. P.
 William Hayden—Parthenia Fisher. Sept. 9, 1827. Rev. Samuel G.
 Briggs
 Richard Yale—Liza Bonham. Sept. 13, 1827. Rev. James W. Campbell.
 Matthew Smith—Susanna Layne. Sept. 25, 1827. Dabney Jones, J. P.
 Thomas Buchanan—Siana Fisher. Oct. 24, 1827. Samuel Lewellen, J. P.
 Dudley Butler—Matilda Liter. Oct. 25, 1827. Samuel Briggs.
 Samuel C. Rubey of Cooper Co.—Elizabeth Alison. Nov. 6, 1827. James
 W. Campbell.
 John Trewitt—Margaret Hayden. Nov. 8, 1827. Samuel Briggs.
 Thomas Bramble—Amelia Butler. Nov. 22, 1827. Francis Watts, J. P.
 William Parks—Leura Moore. Nov. 29, 1827. Samuel Briggs.
 Owen Doyle—Sally Humphrey. Nov. 29, 1827. Davis Biggs, Baptist.
 Eluathan Wicks—Elizabeth Karr. Dec. 16, 1827. S. Lewellen, J. P.
 John Jones—Lydia Sidener. Dec. 18, 1827. Dabney Jones, J. P.
 James McClellan—Elizabeth Grant. Jan. 3, 1828. John Jordan, J. P.
 Ayers Layne—Polly Sidener. Jan. 8, 1828. Dabney Jones, J. P.
 John A. Cobb—Eleanor Cleaver. Feb. 28, 1828. Dabney Jones.
 John Mitchell—Patsy Watson. Mar. 9, 1828. Davis Biggs.
 Sampson Anderson—Patience Spears. Mar. 27, 1828. Wm. McLoed, J. P.
 John Burnett—Sally Johnson. Mar. 30, 1828. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
 Wm. Brown—Malvina Pearce. May 18, 1828. S. Lewellen, J. P.
 Woodson Blankenship—Mahala Oustot. July 3, 1828. S. Lewellen.
 Alfred Mefford—Betsey Pritchard. July 10, 1828. Davis Biggs.
 James Smith—Eliza Findley. July 10, 1828. Davis Biggs.
 John Kincaid of Lincoln Co.—Caroline Campbell. July 22, 1828. James
 W. Campbell.

- Matthew Anderson—Sally Hinton. Aug. 5, 1828. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
- Samuel W. Parsons—Margaret Hinton. Aug. 7, 1828. Slade Hammond, J. P.
- Charles Williams—Margaret Carpenter. Aug. 12, 1828. Davis Biggs.
- Robert Brown—Patsey McGarey. Sept. 16, 1828. Davis Biggs.
- Thomas McMillen—Ursula Humphrey. Sept. 25, 1828. Davis Biggs.
- Ezekiel Ferrell—Ann Burch. Oct. 7, 1828. S. Lewellen, J. P.
- Thomas Hudson—Polly Hammond. Oct. 23, 1828. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
- Daniel Bolling—Sally St. Clair. Oct. 30, 1828. Dabney Jones.
- Jesse Humphrey—Hannah McMillen. Nov. 2, 1828. M. J. Noyes.
- George Jackson—Melinda Jacks. Nov. 6, 1828. Davis Biggs.
- Solomon Ouslott—Mary Ann Fugate. Nov. 13, 1828. S. Lewellen.
- Charles Blankenship—Mary Lewellen. Nov. 18, 1828. S. Lewellen.
- Charles Williams—Margaret Carpenter. Nov. 21, 1828. Wm. McLoed.
- William Taylor—Polly Tumolt. Nov. 27, 1828. Davis Biggs.
- John S. Craig—Nancy McKey. Dec. 4, 1828. Thos. McQueen, J. P.
- William Brimer—Mrs. Polly South. Jan. 15, 1829. M. J. Noyes.
- Reuben McCroskey—Betsey Benus. Jan. 22, 1829. Davis Biggs.
- Chappell Gregory—Penelope Moore. Feb. 1, 1829. David Hubbard, Baptist.
- James I. Elliott—Jane Griffith. Feb. 3, 1829. Wm. McLoed.
- Thomas Dunkin—Emelia Williams. Feb. 5, 1829. Francis Watts, J. P.
- Abram Hostetter—Polly Mefford. Feb. 5, 1829. S. Lewellen.
- Isaac Hills—Elizabeth Swain. Feb. 12, 1829. Wm. Tompkins, J. P.
- William Penix—Nancy Thompson. Feb. 19, 1829. Davis Biggs.
- Lewis James—Mary Vail. Feb. 19, 1829. B. S. Ashley, Methodist.
- Elijah Williams—Polly Purdom. Mar. 1, 1829. G. P. Nash, J. P.
- John Watt—Catherine Sealy. Mar. 12, 1829. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
- Jeptha Ousley—Eunice Brown. Mar. 12, 1829. Davis Biggs.
- John Claton—Susanna Tribue. Mar. 31, 1829. Davis Biggs.
- Napoleon Thompson—Matilda L. Lindsey. Apr. 9, 1829. Davis Biggs.
- James Pharr—Lucy B. Fortune. Apr. 21, 1829. Samuel Pharr, Presbyterian.
- Norman Boothe—Sarah Jane Lindsey. May 20, 1829. Davis Biggs.
- James Roach—Paulina Frier. June 4, 1829. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
- James Scott—Elizabeth Purdon. June 23, 1829. Robert Irvine, J. P.
- Joseph Burbridge—Sally Jordan. July 2, 1829. M. J. Noyes.
- Mastin Arthur—Basheba Butt. July 23, 1829. Wm. McLoed.
- Robert Allison—Louisa Jane Carroll. July 30, 1829. M. J. Noyes.
- James R. Hayden—Purlina Williams. Aug. 20, 1829. Slade Hammond J. P.
- Gad Chapan—Nancy Turner. Sept. 3, 1829. James W. Campbell.
- Wilkerson W. W. Watts—Leones Jacoby. Sept. 10, 1829. Davis Biggs.

- Moses Hendrick—Amanda Daniel. Sept. 15, 1829. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
- Francis Campbell—Indiana Boone. Oct. 22, 1829. Davis Biggs.
- Samuel Epperson—Catherine Robertson. Oct. 29, 1829. William Tompkins, J. P.
- Henry Crow—Susan Ripperton. Nov. 5, 1829. Robert Irvine, J. P.
- Greenlee Hayes—Elizabeth Jane Keith. Dec. 8, 1829. G. P. Nash, J. P.
- George Miller—Betsey Adams. Dec. 10, 1829. Davis Biggs.
- Samuel Grooms—Ann Sidwell. Dec. 10, 1829. James W. Campbell.
- James Kinney, son of Hugh Kinney and Judith Major and Jane Williams, daughter of Isaac Williams and Margaret Hunter. Dec. 20, 1829. F. F. L. Vevseydt, Catholic Priest.
- Joseph Hayden—Nancy Williams. Jan. 20, 1830. G. P. Nash, J. P., Lincoln Co.
- Thomas South—Margaret South. Jan. 26, 1830. James Campbell.
- William Drummond—Emeline Rowland. Jan. 31, 1830. Samuel Pharr.
- William H. Jones—Mary Jane Williams. Feb. 3, 1830. M. J. Noyes.
- James Renny—Rosannah Brow. Feb. 4, 1830. Davis Biggs.
- Caleb Mefford—Mary Pritchett. Feb. 11, 1830. R. Q. Stark, Methodist.
- Samuel W. Finley—Cynthia Ann Carroll. Feb. 18, 1830. M. J. Noyes.
- Jacob W. Thomas—Miss Jane Thomas. Mar. 7, 1830. Thos. McQueen.
- John C. Jordan—Nancy Underwood. Mar. 23, 1830. James W. Campbell.
- Joel Griffith, Jr.—Nancy Moore. Apr. 1, 1830. David Hubbard.
- Adam Jamison—Nancy Sherwood. Apr. 8, 1830. Samuel Pharr.
- Robert Anderson—Mrs. Anna Burbridge. Apr. 15, 1830. M. J. Noyes.
- Cyrus Watson—Betsy Mitchell. Apr. 29, 1830. Davis Biggs.
- James A. Jordan—Julian Smith. Apr. 29, 1830. James W. Campbell.
- John Turner—Margaret Gordon. May 11, 1830. James W. Campbell.
- Joseph D. Tapley—Jemima C. Watson. May 13, 1830. R. Q. Stark, Methodist.
- Simon White—Mahala Gibson. May 13, 1830. James W. Campbell.
- Samuel Thomas—Elizabeth Wells. May 13, 1830. Francis Watts, J. P.
- John Turpin—Betsy Moore. June 3, 1830. Davis Biggs.
- Marville Oustot—Charlotte Hayes. June 3, 1830. George Waters.
- Johnson Hendrick—Levicy Standford. June 10, 1830. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
- Wm. Cornelius—Hannah Ann Hays. June 14, 1830. Robert L. McAfee.
- Bennett Nally—Jane Anderson. June 15, 1830. Samuel Pharr.
- John Duncan—Sally Kilby. July 14, 1830. Robert Irvine, J. P.
- George Hughlett—Syrena Duncan. Aug. 3, 1830. Robert Irvine.
- John Jordan—Elizabeth Underwood. Aug. 17, 1830. Wm. S. Lacy, Presbyterian.
- Clayton Allcorn—Eleanor Haff. Aug. 19, 1830. James W. Campbell.
- James McMillen—Tabitha Unsell. Aug. 26, 1830. Davis Biggs.

- Morris James—Mary Beasley. Sept. 5, 1830. Francis Watts.
 Samuel Benn—Mary Ann Mefford. Sept. 5, 1830. R. Q. Stark.
 Rev. Thomas Johnson—Sarah T. Davis. Sept. 7, 1830. William Ketron,
 Methodist.
- Parsons Brown—Orpha Bogges. Oct. 21, 1830. Davis Biggs.
 William Googe—Naomi Bogges. Oct. 21, 1830. Davis Biggs.
 Hampton Weed—Mary Irvine. Oct. 22, 1830. Davis Biggs.
 William Gibson—Pasy Swift. Nov. 7, 1830. James W. Campbell.
 William Browning—Elizabeth Mefford. Nov. 14, 1830. R. Q. Stark.
 Matthew B. Moore—Amanda Lain. Nov. 14, 1830. Frederick B. Leach,
 Methodist.
- Cyrus Mackey—Malinda Jones. Nov. 23, 1830. Thomas McQueen, J. P.
 George Burns—Sarah Turner. Nov. 25, 1830. James W. Campbell.
 Sanders H. Bartlett—Margaret Hobbs. Dec. 9, 1830. M. J. Noyes.
 Ephraim Jinkins—Margaret McDowell. Dec. 16, 1830. Stephen Ruddell.
 William Colliver—Polly Grooms. Dec. 21, 1830. Samuel Pharr.
 Francis H. Bonham—Mary Ann Neville. Dec. 23, 1830. George Waters.
 John Worsham—Martha McQuary. Jan. 6, 1831.
 John Scott—Margaret Givens. Jan. 20, 1831. David McAlister, J. P.
 John Long—Liza Ann Grymes. Jan. 25, 1831. Stephen Ruddell.
 Joseph H. Thomas—Sally Ann Sidwell. Jan. 27, 1831. Thos. McQueen.
 Thomas Triplett—Jane E. Bradley. Feb. 13, 1831. Thos. McQueen.
 Phillips J. Thomas—Verlinda Duncan. Feb. 24, 1831. Frederick B.
 Leach.
- George Miers—Milly Anderson. Mar. 20, 1831. Francis Watts.
 Edmond Tucker—Betsy Colwell. Mar. 24, 1831. Davis Biggs.
 John Montgomery—Elizabeth Ravenscraft. Mar. 27, 1831. James W.
 Campbell.
- Belitha G. Long—Margaret Thomas. Mar. 28, 1831. Thos. McQueen.
 Robert Dillard—Susannah Seely. Mar. 29, 1831. Isaac J. Nowell.
 Hiram Petree—Mary Carr. Mar. 31, 1831. Davis Biggs.
 John Leeper—Mahala Hobbs. June 9, 1831. James M. Watson, J. P.
 Levi Pettibone—Martha Rouse. June 14, 1831. James W. Campbell.
 Wm. Brown—Mary Love. June 16, 1831. Davis Biggs.
 Solomon Fisher—Elizabeth Welthy. June 26, 1831. R. Q. Stark.
 Alexander Sinclair—Lucinda Boling. July 3, 1831. Alexander Waggener,
 J. P.
- John Chilton—Rachel Jackson. July 17, 1831. James W. Campbell,
 James Harvey Davis—Letitia R. Staley. July 26, 1831. Davis Biggs.
 John Purdon—Catherine Jane Weatherford. Aug. 11, 1831. F. B. Leach.
 Thomas J. Mackey—Sarah Griffith. Aug. 11, 1831. James W. Campbell.
 Dayton Crider—Polly Emison. Aug. 25, 1831. Willis Mitchell, J. P.
 Merriam Moore—Permelia Evans, Farmer. Aug. 31, 1831. Davis Biggs.
 Abraham Davis—Sally Burns. Sept. 1, 1831. James M. Watson.
 Peter Anson—Lorinda Grooms. Sept. 1, 1831. James W. Campbell.

- Turner Hayden—Sallena Fisher. Sept. 4, 1831. Gabriel Phillips, J. P.
 Judson M. Keath—Sarah Hammer. Sept. 6, 1831. Gabriel Phillips, J. P.
 John Mitchell—Sarah Prichard. Sept. 11, 1831. James W. Campbell.
 Alfred Swaringin—Amanda McCloar. Sept. 15, 1831. James W. Campbell.
 Ivy Sumolt—Sally James. Sept. 18, 1831. Davis Biggs.
 Benjamin Allen—Margaret McAlister. Sept. 29, 1831. Wm. Tompkins, J. P.
 William Bradshaw—Drucilla Harvey. Oct. 3, 1831. Samuel Findly, Presbyterian.
 Hezekiah Gibson—Terissa Bishop. Oct. 13, 1831. S. W. Finley, J. P.
 Wm. Fletcher—Rachel Burrows. Oct. 13, 1831. Gabriel Phillips, J. P.
 Isaac Orr—Susan Darby. Oct. 20, 1831. Samuel Findly.
 Joshua Blankenbaker—Elizabeth Linyard. Oct. 23, 1831. David McAlister, J. P.
 Richard Oldham—July Williams. Oct. 25, 1831. Francis Watts, J. P.
 Peter Grant—Martha Hollad. Nov. 10, 1831. Davis Biggs.
 Peter Sap—Patience Wells. Nov. 22, 1831. Francis Watts, J. P.
 Lenus H. Watson—Louisa Carr. Dec. 1, 1831. Willis Mitchell, J. P.
 John C. Basye—Penina Watson. Dec. 1, 1831. James W. Campbell.
 William Alexander—Jane Kennady. Dec. 5, 1831. Davis Biggs.
 Freeman Elmore—Martha Orr. Dec. 20, 1831. Samuel Findly.
 Joseph Barnett—Mary Fry. Dec. 23, 1831. James W. Campbell.
 James Trimble—Ruth Wells. Jan. 5, 1832. Francis Watts, J. P.
 Myaman Templeton—Mary Mackey. Jan. 5, 1832. James W. Campbell.
 Samuel K. Campbell—Elizabeth Darby. Jan. 12, 1832. Samuel Findly.
 Johnson Barnard—Nancy Colliver. Jan. 23, 1832. James M. Watson, J. P.
 Richard Ayres—Isabella Findley. Feb. 3, 1832. James W. Campbell.
 John Nichols—Mary Ann Brown. Feb. 5, 1832. Gabriel Phillips, J. P.
 William Fisher—Eliza Hostetter. Feb. 10, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
 Pleasant Mabray—Barshaba Ingram. Mar. 1, 1832. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
 John Mase—Louisa Harris. Mar. 8, 1832. Harrison Hendrick.
 Mastin Moore—Margaret Parsons. Mar. 8, 1832. David Hubbard.
 Madison Farquer of Louisville, Ky.—Mary Ann Jane Martin, Mar. 21, 1832. F. B. Leach.
 Abraham E. Kilby—Rhodea Parsons. Mar. 22, 1832. F. B. Leach.
 Silas M. Doyle—Lavicy Keithley. Apr. 8, 1832. George Waters.
 David Oustot—Katherine Gibson. Apr. 12, 1832. Isaac G. Nowell, J. P.
 Thomas C. Wells—Susan Dawson. Apr. 26, 1832. Francis Watts.
 Thomas R. Vaughan—Lucy L. Edmonds. May 2, 1832. F. B. Leach.
 Cullen Tinker of St. Louis—Polly Ann Biggs. May 7, 1832. Davis Biggs.
 Spencer Wood—Relief McConnell. May 10, 1832. John Price, J. P.
 Washington Watts—Marietta Gray. May 17, 1832. Davis Biggs.

- James D. Tisdell—Martha Ann Boxley. June 7, 1832. L. Rogers, J. P.
Samuel E. Nevil—Charlotte Boone. June 7, 1832. F. B. Leach.
Ignatius Burns—Elizabeth Bailey. June 21, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
Wm. M. Swain—Francis Walker. July 8, 1832. Isaac J. Nowell, J. P.
Eli Keithley—Nancy Aulman. Aug. 9, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
Joseph Shanks—Patsey Davis. Aug. 9, 1832. James M. Watson.
James Brown—Elmira Merrit. Aug. 14, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
Nicholas Murrow, Sr.—Mrs. Mary Owens. Aug. 22, 1832. Andrew
Forgey, J. P.
James Stevens—Mary Love. Aug. 23, 1832. Davis Biggs.
Thomas B. Whitledge—Susan Jacoby. Aug. 30, 1832. Jeremiah Varde-
man, Baptist.
John Wesley Gillum—Wilmina Suddith. Sept. 6, 1832. F. B. Leach.
William Spencer—Elizabeth Decamp. Sept. 23, 1832. William Bryson,
J. P.
Israel N. Bust—Susan H. January. Oct. 4, 1832. S. W. Finley, J. P.
Thomas Anson—Polly Burbridge. Oct. 4, 1832. John H. Hughes, Chris-
tian Church.
Daniel Stark—Eliza M. Campbell. Oct. 6, 1832. Stephen Ruddell.
Washington Sterrett of St. Louis Co.—Margaret Graffort. Oct. 7, 1832.
John Price, J. P.
Robert Barnett—Matilda Prichard. Oct. 16, 1832. James W. Campbell.
Chappel Gregory—Polly Underwood. Oct. 18, 1832. Davis Biggs.
Aaron Vanvickel—Catherine Mase. Oct. 23, 1832. Gabriel Phillips, J. P.
Caswell Kilby—Patsy Standford. Oct. 25, 1832. F. B. Leach.
John Mulherrin—Jane Griffith. Oct. 25, 1832. John H. Hughes.
James Boone—Matilda Wainscott. Oct. 27, 1832. Lewis Rogers, J. P.
George Brown—Irenia Merrit. Nov. 1, 1832. G. Phillips.
Lafranier C. Musick—Jane D. Haden. Nov. 4, 1832. Thomas R. Mu-
sick, Baptist.
Lunsford Lewellen Louis—Eliza Jane Louis. Nov. 4, 1832. Davis Biggs.
Henry C. Draper—Mary Jones. Nov. 11, 1832. James W. Campbell.
Thomas Smith—Mahala Cast Steel. Nov. 18, 1832. John Price, J. P.
Lewis Haden—Mary E. Bellum. Nov. 18, 1832. Thomas R. Musick.
Micajah Thompson—Elizabeth Mefford. Nov. 20, 1832. Gabriel Phillips.
Foreman Long—Harriet Crow. Nov. 27, 1832. James W. Campbell.
Napoleon B. Van Winkle of Illinois—Sarah Crow. Nov. 27, 1832. James
W. Campbell.
Elihu Watson—Elizabeth Watson. Nov. 27, 1832. Joseph J. Basye, M.E.
William Morrow of Lincoln Co.—Polly Hughes. Nov. 29, 1832. David
Hubbard.
Robert Watson—Elizabeth McQuie. Dec. 13, 1832. Samuel Findly.
Flemming Holloway of Montgomery Co.—Ann Hagood. Dec. 20, 1832.
David Hubbard.
Carson King—Nancy Humphrey. Dec. 20, 1832. F. B. Leach.

- William Igo—Mary C. Montgomery. Dec. 20, 1832. J. H. Hughes.
 William McDowan—Damarins Bradley. Dec. 23, 1832. J. H. Hughes.
 William Cossy—Mrs. Sarah M. Calister. Dec. 23, 1832. William Bryson,
 J. P.
 Asa Luck—Lucy Fitsue. Dec. 27, 1832. James W. Campbell.
 Thomas Smith—Nancy Hickson. Jan. 3, 1833. Davis Biggs.
 James D. McElwee—Mary Mills. Jan. 3, 1833. Lewis Rogers, J. P.
 James McCloed—Sally Kelly. Jan. 3, 1833. Davis Biggs.
 John Oliver—Elender Carpenter. Jan. 6, 1833. James M. Watson, J. P.
 Willis Sidwell—Eliza Brown. Jan. 10, 1833. James W. Campbell.
 James H. Stewart—Mary H. Young. Jan. 20, 1833. Lewis Rogers, J. P.
 Elijah Harper—Sally Roberts. Feb. 19, 1833. G. Phillips.
 Samuel Abbot—Mary Hagood. Feb. 21, 1833. David Hubbard.
 William Dobyns—Lucinda Peper. Feb. 24, 1833. Samuel Pharr, Pres-
 byterian.
 John McLaughlin—Martha Ann Sidwell. Feb. 28, 1833. James W.
 Campbell.
 Claybourn M. Thermon—Rebecca Mackey. Mar. 14, 1833. James M.
 Watson.
 Irvine Davis—Margaret Kerr. Mar. 18, 1833. George W. Bewley,
 Methodist.
 William Hutchison—Nancy Biggs. Apr. 3, 1833. J. Vardeman.
 John C. Bowles—Mileta A. May. Apr. 3, 1833. F. B. Leach.
 John S. King—Harriet Oden. Apr. 5, 1833. F. B. Leach.
 Asa Todd—Elizabeth Whitledge. Apr. 11, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
 Solomon Fisher—Elizabeth Welty. Apr. 18, 1833. G. Phillips, J. P.
 Irvine Guy—Nancy L. Vaughan. May 2, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
 Alfred Oden—Francis Ann Brown. May 23, 1833. F. B. Leach.
 Benjamin Hawkins—Ailsey Louri. June 6, 1833. Davis Biggs.
 Flemming House—Sally Humphrey. June 6, 1833. F. B. Leach.
 James McKee—Elizabeth Mulherrin. June 9, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
 John Kerr—Sally Wells. June 13, 1833. F. B. Leach.
 Booker P. Edwards—Polly Lacy McCune. June 13, 1833. James W.
 Campbell.
 Caleb Brown—Cinthia Hughes. June 23, 1833. David McAlister, J. P.
 Daniel Haden—Mary Ann Musick. June 24, 1833. J. J. McCloskey, J. P.
 Richard Wells—Levilda Kerr. June 30, 1833. R. K. Jordan.
 Felix Smith—Barbara Dismukes. July 18, 1833. James W. Campbell.
 Catton Mun—Eliza Elmore. Aug. 1, 1833. Samuel Findly.
 Lewis Parsons—Louisa Moore. Aug. 1, 1833. David Hubbard.
 Robert T. Cassell—Nancy Butler. Aug. 3, 1833. S. W. Finley, J. P.
 Jabez E. Dougherty—Haughn. Aug. 8, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
 Harvey Mitchell—Harriet Hendrick. Aug. 8, 1833. F. B. Leech.
 Richard Lewellen—Kitty Brice. Aug. 11, 1833. G. Phillips.
 John J. McCloskey—Olive Tolbert. Aug. 21, 1833. J. H. Hughes.

F. C. Todd—Mary Ann Buford. Aug. 23, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
James McCord—Edna Pepper. Sept. 5, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
Dearborn Delaney—Matilda Alvis. Sept. 12, 1833. F. B. Leach.
John Shaw—Elizabeth Davis. Sept. 12, 1833. J. W. Campbell.
Hiram Ward—Elizabeth Hughes. Sept. 19, 1833. Francis Watts.
Milton Ravenscroft—Frances Luck. Sept. 19, 1833. Davis Biggs.
Edward Huntsman—Mary Ann Orr. Sept. 26, 1833. Samuel Findly.
David C. Purseley—Elizabeth Zumalt. Oct. 1, 1833. F. B. Leach.
Hezekiah Robey of Marion Co.—Magdalena Tillett. Oct. 7, 1833. J. M.
Watson, J. P.
Reuben Underwood—Nancy Fry. Oct. 10, 1833. James W. Campbell.
Rolly Dickson—Tempa McCoy. Oct. 10, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
John Hughlett—Mrs. Dianah Willis. Oct. 17, 1833. Robert Irvine, J. P.
Orvel Crenshawe—Mavinda Norton. Oct. 24, 1833. James W. Campbell.
Francis Jacoby—Telitha Bondurant. Oct. 31, 1833. Davis Biggs.
John Brown—Catherine Brison. Nov. 7, 1833. Davis Biggs.
Edward Emerson—Isabella Shields. Nov. 23, 1833. Peter J. Lefevre,
Catholic Priest.
James Colvin—Sarah Brown. Nov. 28, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
Richard Owens—Elizabeth Lindsey. Nov. 28, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
Joseph Counts—Edith Griffith. Dec. 5, 1833. J. H. Hughes.
James Lamb—Elizabeth Crow. Dec. 5, 1833. James W. Campbell.
James Frier, Sr.—Mary P. Luck, Jr. Dec. 8, 1833. Walter McQuie,
Baptist.
Ammon Hostetter—Matilda Jackson. Dec. 15, 1833. G. Phillips.
Smiley Miller—Eleanor Gentle. Dec. 15, 1833. Isaac G. Nowell, J. P.
Isaac Rigby—Catherine Anson. Dec. 20, 1833. J. W. Campbell.
James M. Frier—Mary P. Luck (minors). Dec. 26, 1833. Walter McQuie
Elijah Cole of Morgan Co., Ill.—Amanda Swearingen. Dec. 29, 1833.
F. B. Leach.
Wm. D. Grant—Loucintha Moore. Dec. 29, 1833. G. W. Bewley.
John Jones—Mary Ann Landlin. Jan. 19, 1834. S. W. Finley, J. P.
Simon Branstetter—Jane P. Branstetter. Jan. 28, 1834. F. B. Leach.
John Turnbong—Ruth McLane. Jan. 1834. Francis Watts.
Martin H. Berry—Jane Brown. Feb. 13, 1834. Wm. Bryson, J. P.
William Brice—Tharnea Miller. Feb. 18, 1834. Davis Biggs.
Richard Estes of Lincoln Co.—Sarah Martin. Feb. 26, 1834. Sandy E.
Jones, Christian Church.
Dr. William C. Hardin—Louisa M. Pettibone. Mar. 13, 1834. Samuel
Findly.
Joseph Stanford—Fanny Williams. Mar. 20, 1834. Davis Biggs.
Tiry Martin—Elvira Thompson. Mar. 26, 1834. William W. Waddell,
J. P.
Stephen Jett—Patsy Parker. Apr. 1, 1834. James W. Campbell.
William Hunter—America Fry. Apr. 13, 1834. James W. Campbell.

- Enoch Hostetter—Sarah Floyd. Apr. 20, 1834. Isaac J. Nowell, J. P.
 William F. Watson—Amelia McQuie. Apr. 30, 1834. James W. Campbell.
- Drury Christian—Nancy Tillett. May 18, 1834. James M. Watson, J. P.
 Samuel Galaspie—Mahala Dickerson. May 22, 1834. Elijah Williams.
 Miles Price—Luannah Baxter. May 22, 1834. James W. Campbell.
 Boone Elliott—Permelia Anderson. May 25, 1834. Francis Watts, J. P.
 Daniel Draper of Lincoln Co.—Mary Orr. June 12, 1834. J. W. Campbell.
- John Spencer—Amanda Melvina Brice. June 19, 1834. G. Phillips.
 David Watson—Mary Nevil Edmunds. July 3, 1834. G. W. Bewley.
 Dr. Beverly T. Coalter—Elizabeth J. McQueen. July 24, 1834. J. H. Hughes.
- John R. Gilmore—Rebecca Frier. July 26, 1834. Geo. T. Ashburn, J. P.
 Briant W. Obanison—Nancy Liles. Aug. 7, 1834. David Hubbard.
 Elijah Sidwell—Martha Todd. Aug. 7, 1834. J. W. Campbell.
 John Hobbs—Polly Lemasters. Aug. 10, 1834. James M. Watson.
 Shelton Kennerly—Catherine Hays. Aug. 27, 1834. Samuel Findly.
 William Steel—Mary Kerr. Aug. 28, 1834. Andrew Forgey, J. P.
 Peter T. Vaughan—Mary Jeans. Sept. 4, 1834. J. H. Hughes.
 William Vannoy—Nancy Mackey. Sept. 11, 1834. F. B. Leach.
 James Greer—Martha Mullikin. Oct. 2, 1834. Samuel Pharr.
 Wilbourn Neal—Susan Butler. Oct. 2, 1834. Geo. Waters.
 Martin Harlow—Eunice Lyles. Oct. 2, 1834. J. H. Hughes.
 John A. Mackey—Sarah Sinclair. Oct. 7, 1834. Samuel Pharr.
 Isaac Uptegrove—Elizabeth Ann Ingram. Oct. 9, 1834. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
- Eaton Turner—Nancy Weldy. Oct. 23, 1834. Elijah Williams.
 Alexander McNair—Dincy McCoy. Oct. 25, 1834. J. H. Hughes.
 Nathaniel T. Pierce of Ralls Co.—Harriet Roberts. Oct. 30, 1834. Samuel Pharr.
- William McCune—Jane Edwards. Oct. 30, 1834. J. W. Campbell.
 Elisha Louis—Jane Hagewood. Nov. 5, 1834. Davis Biggs.
 William Devin—Elizabeth Lewellen. Nov. 6, 1834. Elijah Williams.
 Wesley Jackson—Elizabeth Waddell. Nov. 9, 1834. Wm. W. Waddell, J. P.
- John Thomas—Darcus Munday. Nov. 13, 1834. Andrew Forgey, J. P.
 Dan McElwee—Nancy Bradley. Nov. 20, 1834. Samuel Findly.
 John Pit—Patsey True. Nov. 23, 1834. Francis Watts, J. P.
 Morton Bowen—Evaline Smith. Nov. 27, 1834. Francis Watts.
 Lawson V. Lafferty—Hester Ann Martin. Dec. 2, 1834. John B. Hays, J. P.
- James Chamberlain—Martha Wright. Dec. 4, 1834. F. B. Leach.
 James Branstetter—Elizabeth Branstetter. Dec. 11, 1834. F. B. Leach.

- Thomas Cleaver of Ralls Co.—Margaret McCune. Dec. 16, 1834. James W. Campbell.
- Samuel Hamilton—Nancy Reed. Dec. 29, 1834. J. H. Hughes, Christian Church, Paynesville, Mo.
- Eliselett Pulaskay—Betsey Kane. Dec. 30, 1834. Davis Biggs.
- William W. Waddle—Lois Goldsberry. Jan. 1, 1835. Davis Biggs.
- John Calvin—Rosannah Sherwood. Jan. 6, 1835. J. H. Hughes.
- John G. Givens—Mary Ann Stewart. Jan. 8, 1835. Lewis Rogers, J. P.
- Philander Draper of Lincoln Co.—Eliza Ann Clark. Jan. 18, 1835. James W. Campbell.
- William Shellhorse—Betsey Griffith. Jan. 20, 1835. Davis Biggs.
- John R. Jordan of Morgan Co. Ill.—Mrs. Laura Parks. Jan. 22, 1835. F. B. Leach.
- John G. Shields—Elizabeth Emerson. Jan. 29, 1835. Wm. W. Waddell, J. P.
- Moses Fuqua of Kentucky—Harriet Irvine, daughter of Mrs. M. Irvine of Louisiana, Mo. Feb. 5, 1835. Samuel Findly.
- Axum Farmer—Sally Estis. Feb. 12, 1835. J. M. Watson, J. P.
- Jasper Jewell—Mrs. Mary Williams. Feb. 18, 1835. J. H. Hughes.
- Rawleigh Bryson—Julian Lindsey. Feb. 26, 1835. S. G. Patterson.
- George Biggs—Margaret Jackson. Mar. 3, 1835. James W. Campbell.
- Robert Jones—Alyc C. Whitledge, daughter of Lyne Whitledge. Mar. 5, 1835. Samuel Findly.
- Samuel McMillen—Ann Calwell. Mar. 12, 1835. Davis Biggs.
- Wm. C. Downing of Lincoln Co.—Margaret Ann Reading. Mar. 26, 1835. J. W. Campbell.
- Perry Johnson—Mary Jane Linbrick. Mar. 26, 1835. J. W. Watson, J. P.
- James Boothe—Sally Ann Tillett, daughter of James Tillett. Mar. 29, 1835. J. Lindsey, J. P.
- Noah Hendrick Jr.—Nancy Kilby. Apr. 9, 1835. Thomas T. Johnson, Baptist.
- Jacob Leer—Catherine Ewing. Apr. 9, 1835. J. M. Watson, J. P.
- Presley Neville—Delila Keithley. Apr. 9, 1835. Elijah Williams.
- Henry Palmer—Nancy McGowan. Apr. 14, 1835. J. H. Hughes.
- Joshua Fisher of Ralls Co.—Mariah A. Lard. Apr. 19, 1835. F. B. Leach.
- James Jamison, Jr.—Esther Brown. Apr. 23, 1835. Andrew Forgey, J. P.
- Joseph Keithley—Pelina Barshears. Apr. 23, 1835. S. Lewellen, J. P.
- Henry Williams—Jamima Carpenter. Apr. 30, 1835. Francis Watts, J. P.
- David W. Fuqua—Jane S. Mifford. May 1, 1835. S. G. Patterson, Methodist.
- Franklin Anson—Polly M. Robbins. May 5, 1835. F. B. Leach.
- Abraham M. Thomas—Lucinda Munday. May 7, 1835. Thos. McQueen, J. P.
- Pleasant C. W. Edwards— . May 14, 1835. J. H. Hughes.
- Edward Tribue—Lydia Neville. May 23, 1835. Jeremiah Vardeman.

- John N. Burton—Susan McCord. May 24, 1835. John A. Ivie, Christian Church.
- James Jamison—Mrs. Elizabeth Steel. May 27, 1835. Andrew Forgey, J. P.
- William Pointer—Elizabeth Morrison. May 31, 1835. J. M. Watson, J. P.
- David H. Hemphill—Elizabeth Turner, June 23, 1835. J. M. Watson, J. P.
- Marshall Barbey—Susan Browning, June 26, 1835. Francis Watts, J. P.
- James E. Glenn—Sarah Love, July 2, 1835. Samuel Findly.
- Francis Watts—Ellen Todd, July 16, 1835. J. H. Hughes.
- Robert Lindsey—Elizabeth Ford, July 30, 1835. J. H. Hughes.
- Joseph Ford, Jr.—Nancy Benus, July 30, 1835. Davis Biggs.
- Singleton W. Boyd of Ralls Co.—Nancy Ellis, Aug. 9, 1835. Elijah Williams.
- Henderson Branstetter—Patsy Adams. Aug. 30, 1835. John B. Hays, J. P.
- William Thompson—Sarah Ann Shields. Oct. 1, 1835. G. Phillips, J. P.
- Zachariah Lovelace—Mary Lovel. Oct. 8, 1835. Samuel Pharr.
- James Watson—Emily A. Franklin. Oct. 5, 1835. Samuel Findly.
- John D. Mulherrin—Theodosia Beauchamp. Oct. 15, 1835. J. H. Hughes.
- Merrimon Rutterford—Nancy Orr. Oct. 22, 1835. Samuel Pharr.
- William B. Baxter—Catherine Mase. Oct. 25, 1835. G. Phillips, J. P.
- Solomon Hughlett—Parthenia Willis. Nov. 1, 1835. Robert Irvine, J. P.
- Nicholas Wells—Mandy Williams. Nov. 17, 1835. Andrew Forgey, J. P.
- Mason Brown—Lucinda Unsell. Nov. 18, 1835. J. Vardeman.
- Charles Tinker—Luceta Roberts. Nov. 19, 1835. Davis Biggs.
- Joseph Blackwood—Catherine W. Jones. Nov. 19, 1835. Samuel Pharr.
- James Baxter—Lavina Price. Nov. 28, 1835. J. W. Campbell.
- Zedekiah Merit of Ralls Co.—Caroline Smith. Dec. 10, 1835. J. W. Campbell.
- Benjamin Sallee—Susan Cooley. Dec. 14, 1835. Thos. McQueen, J. P.
- John Purkin—Sarah Tally. Dec. 14, 1835. S. Lewellen, J. P.
- Thomas Cash—Martha Parks. Dec. 24, 1835. S. G. Patterson, Methodist.
- Elisha Ingram—Priscilla Henderson. Dec. 24, 1835. F. B. Leach.
- Sterling Turner—Lydia Allchon (?). Dec. 24, 1835. S. W. Finley, J. P.
- William Davis—Elizabeth Price. Dec. 24, 1835. J. H. Hughes.
- Adam Gourley—Maranda Norton. Dec. 27, 1835. J. W. Campbell.
- Moses Sidwell—Amanda Dunn. Dec. 31, 1835. J. W. Campbell.
- Robert Ware—Nancy Margaret Gray. Dec. 31, 1835. J. W. Campbell.
- Scott Shaw—Mary Jane Thompson. Jan. 12, 1836. James McCord, J. P.
- John Furney Wright—Elizabeth Goodman. Jan. 21, 1836. F. B. Leach.
- Rev. Learner B. Stateler of Mo. Conference—Malinda S. Purdon. Jan. 20, 1836. F. B. Leach.
- Fielden House—Mrs. Nancy Lane. Feb. 2, 1836. Robert Irvine, J. P.
- John Guy—Lucy Ann Dameron. Feb. 18, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
- William Mulherrin—Ann McCoy. Feb. 25, 1836. J. H. Hughes.

- Aaron Ginkins—Mrs. William Ann Willis. Mar. 3, 1836. Robert Irvine, J. P.
- James Brown—Abby Lindsey daughter of John Lindsey. Mar. 3, 1836. Thomas T. Johnson, Baptist.
- Sylvester Holmes—Nancy Hull. Mar. 6, 1836. J. M. Watson, J. P.
- John Shores—Eliza Burch. Mar. 20, 1836. Samuel Lewis, J. P.
- Stephen B. Gordon—Lydia L. Quick. Apr. 3, 1836. F. B. Leach.
- Benjamin Fanning—Mary Nicholas. Apr. 7, 1836. Francis Watts.
- Wm. McDowell—Jane Hughes. Apr. 7, 1836. Francis Watts, J. P.
- Martin Mays—Cordelia Palmer. Apr. 7, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
- Henry Trower—Matilda Ann Keith. Apr. 10, 1836. Slade Hammond, J. P.
- Joel M. Weatherford—Mary B. Standford. Apr. 20, 1836. F. B. Leach.
- James L. Bradley—Sarah Ann Smith. Apr. 26, 1836. Geo. T. Ashburn, J. P.
- John Swimmer—Jane McQuary. May 3, 1836. Davis Biggs.
- Oliver Harris—Mary Ann Catherine Dudley. May 12, 1836. Samuel Findly.
- Birdem H. Carroll—Margaret Watson. May 12, 1836. Walter McQuie, Baptist.
- John W. Wilbarger—Lucy Ann Anderson. May 26, 1836. F. B. Leach.
- James Parks—Alezar Benning. June 3, 1836. Davis Biggs.
- Samuel C. Savage—Elizabeth L. Brown. June 5, 1836. Sandy Jones, Christian Church.
- Daniel G. Reel—Elizabeth Boone. June 9, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
- Linaray Todd—Viletta Beardsley. June 11, 1836. Andrew Forgey, J. P.
- Thomas Thornton Johnston—Margaret Watson. June 14, 1836. Davis Biggs.
- Arthur S. Broadley of Ralls Co.—Harriet Alvis. June 16, 1836. F. B. Leach.
- Warren Allison—Elizabeth Smith. June 16, 1836. S. Findly.
- Thomas Cash—Permelia Shotwell. June 30, 1836. G. Phillips.
- John Lewellen—Martha Ann Pritchett. July 7, 1836. James W. Campbell.
- William Hawkins—Martha Bondurant. July 19, 1836. Davis Biggs.
- James Finley—Polly Dodds. July 26, 1836. Thomas T. Johnson.
- Benjamin F. Brown—Harley A. Kilby. July 28, 1836. Sandy E. Jones.
- Nathaniel Scoggin—Sally Love. July 28, 1836. Geo. L. Ashburn, J. P.
- Jeremiah Stark—Mary Ann Jones. July 30, 1836. S. Lewellen, J. P.
- Wesley Hendrick—Huldah G. Clempsten. Aug. 16, 1836. F. B. Leach.
- James May—Patience Wells. Aug. 16, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
- Thomas Wilson—Rebecca Reading. Aug. 25, 1836. James W. Campbell.
- James Love—Polly Bennett. Aug. 25, 1836. Geo. T. Ashburn, J. P.
- Samuel Crutcher of Montgomery City—Eliza A. Holliday. Sept. 8, 1836. Sandy E. Jones.

- Andrew Love, Jr.—Mary Ann Muir. Sept. 29, 1836. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
John Lovell—Elizabeth Lovelace. Sept. 29, 1836. Samuel Pharr.
John Briscoe—Emily Biggs. Sept. 29, 1836. Davis Biggs.
John B. Strange—Mary J. Shaw. Oct. 5, 1836. F. B. Leach.
Thomas Reading—Elizabeth Beauchamp. Oct. 6, 1836. Samuel Findly.
Wm. M. Inlow—Elizabeth Roberts. Oct. 9, 1836. Samuel Lewis, J. P.
Francis E. Elgin—Dorcas Ann Limberick. Oct. 13, 1836. James McCord.
Samuel Jameson—Caroline Sherwood. Oct. 13, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Daniel Ellis—Jane Hazleton. Oct. 20, 1836. Tyrus L. Watson.
Beverly B. Foster—Adaline T. Beherst. Oct. 31, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
John Baxter—Mahala Stadley. Nov. 1, 1836. James W. Campbell.
James M. Coleman—Martha Turner. Nov. 2, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Thomas J. Parker—Melissa Ann Almond. Nov. 10, 1836. Samuel Lewis, J. P.
Harvey L. McCune—Mary Watson. Nov. 24, 1836. James W. Campbell.
John Thompson—Martha A. Saunders. Nov. 29, 1836. James W. Campbell.
John J. Miles—Susan McCune. Dec. 1, 1836. James W. Campbell.
Isaac L. Mills—Eliza Ann McDowell. Dec. 4, 1836. Francis Watts, J. P.
William Cummans—Elizabeth W. Tally. Dec. 8, 1836. Samuel Lewis, J. P.
John Jenkins—Elizabeth Woodson. Dec. 8, 1836. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
Robinson McCoy—Elizabeth Amos. Dec. 15, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Hardin McGinnis—Cyntha Ann Thurmond. Dec. 20, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Lloyd B. Goll—Eleanor Mathews. Dec. 22, 1836. J. H. Hughes.
Andrew J. Davis—Gresilla W. Staley. Dec. 22, 1836. James H. D. Henderson, Presbyterian.
Robert Neal—Eliza Hammer. Dec. 22, 1836. S. Lewis, J. P.
Henis Worsham—Cathrine Triplett. Dec. 29, 1836. Francis Watts, J. P.
Sanford Crow—Nancy Jane Brown. Jan. 5, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
Johnson Givens—Ellen Tribble(minor). Jan. 5, 1837. Walter McQuie.
William P. Shehonney of Ralls Co.—Verlinda Benn. Jan. 18, 1837. Sandy E. Jones.
William Figgins—Sarah Alvis. Feb. 2, 1837. F. B. Leach.
Joseph McCune—Martha Edwards. Feb. 15, 1837. James W. Campbell.
Robert Herring—Triphany Jordan. Feb. 19, 1837. James W. Campbell.
Robert J. Haygood—Amanda M. F. Jackson. Feb. 21, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
Royal Flynn—Luvica Hall. Feb. 25, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
John Jones—Mrs. Margaret Kingston. Mar. 1, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
Owen Lewellen—Margaret Ellen Pritchett. Mar. 9, 1837. James W. Campbell.

- Francis McCord—Mary Weatherford. Mar. 12, 1837. James W. Campbell.
- Jackson Gordon—Sally Gordon. Mar. 12, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
- James Davis—Ellen Tisdale. Mar. 14, 1837. J. W. Campbell.
- Abraham Litter—Rebecca Bonham. Mar. 14, 1837. Geo. Waters.
- John Branstetter—Jane Woodson. Mar. 21, 1837. Harrison Hendrick, J. P.
- Wesley Scoby of Lincoln Co.—Lydia Orr. Mar. 30, 1837. F. B. Leach.
- William Moss—Louisa Mackey. Apr. 11, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
- Samuel South—Redonia Irvine. Apr. 11, 1837. Samuel Pharr.
- David Peterbaugh—Elizabeth Anderson. Apr. 13, 1837. G. L. Adams, J. P.
- Samuel King—Ann Willbarger. Apr. 13, 1837. F. B. Leach.
- Nathaniel Abbylys—Rachel Block. Apr. 23, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
- John P. Fisher—America Gilaspie. May 18, 1837. Timothy Ford, Methodist.
- James Macmahale—Almeda Pigg. June 3, 1837. Davis Biggs.
- William Kling—Eliza A. Allen. June 8, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
- William Hough—Martha Jacoby. June 8, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
- George Wright of Ralls Co.—Cyntha Fowler. June 22, 1837. Timothy Ford.
- John R. Morris of Montgomery Co.—Lucinda Adams. June 25, 1837. B. H. Lovelace, J. P.
- Jesse Prichard—Sarah McHugh. June 25, 1837. G. L. Adams.
- Lewis Jones—Mary Willbarger. June 28, 1837. James W. Campbell.
- Richard S. Smith—Elizabeth Shaw. June 29, 1837. James W. Campbell.
- Archibald Worsham—Alsey Swift. July 4, 1837. Thos. R. Musick.
- Lanson T. Musick—Irena Middleton. July 4, 1837. Thomas R. Musick.
- John D. Field of Ralls Co.—Eunice Hostetter. July 6, 1837. Timothy Ford.
- Benoni Brice—Elizabeth Hammond. July 13, 1837. Timothy Ford.
- Pallis Neal—Mary Ann Dowell. July 20, 1837. Geo. Waters.
- Nicholas Cooper—Jane E. Long. July 20, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
- Robert A. Browday—Diana Taylor. July 21, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
- John Kingston—Harriet Holland. July 27, 1837. James M. Watson, J. P.
- Ichabod J. Davis—Elizabeth Haygood. Aug. 3, 1837. Robert Gilmore, Baptist.
- William Hammond—Elizabeth Neal. Aug. 20, 1837. S. Lewis, J. P.
- Joseph Oneal—Nancy Baldrige. Aug. 23, 1837. Francis Watts.
- Thomas Price—Rosanna Lard. Aug. 24, 1837. Constantine F. Dryden.
- William Colans—Margaret Scott. Sept. 7, 1837. Samuel Lewis, J. P.
- John Love—Ruth Hobbs. Sept. 7, 1837. S. W. Finley, J. P.
- John A. Masterson—Nancy James (minors). Sept. 9, 1837. Geo. T. Ashburn, J. P.

- Melza Norton—Mildred Ann Haff. Sept. 14, 1837. Samuel Pharr.
John Allison—Elizabeth Waddell. Sept. 21, 1837. Timothy Ford.
John A. Norton—Ellen Amanda Haff. Oct. 1, 1837. Samuel Pharr.
John Ferrell—Mary Doyle. Oct. 1, 1837. Thos. T. Johnson.
Edwin McQuie—Margaret Smith. Oct. 8, 1837. J. W. Campbell.
Ambrose Crutcher of Monroe Co.—Mary Holliday. Oct. 12, 1837.
Sandy E. Jones.
John Lewis—Elizabeth Miles. Oct. 13, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
John Smith—Martha Yeater. Oct. 19, 1837. Thos. T. Johnson.
John Griffith—Katherine Amos. Oct. 19, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
Frederick A. A. Heison—Ann Paxton. Oct. 22, 1837. J. W. Campbell
John G. Turpin—Cynthia Madison. Oct. 23, 1837. James W. Campbell.
John B. McDowell—Letitia Birch. Oct. 26, 1837. F. B. Leach.
John McRees—Jane M. Jordan. Nov. 5, 1837. Walter McQuie.
Joel S. Griffith—Roannah B. Dodds. Nov. 5, 1837. Robert H. Allison, J. P.
John B. Dodds—Nancy Griffith. Nov. 6, 1837. R. H. Allison.
William Fisher of Ralls Co.—Electa Watson. Nov. 8, 1837. James W.
Campbell.
William Britt—Clementine Hopwood. Nov. 14, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
Jacob Fry of Marion Co.—Emily Fry. Nov. 28, 1837. James W. Camp-
bell.
Henry W. Bibb—Judith Ann Mundy. Nov. 30, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
Findley Branstetter—Mrs. Lucretia Goodman. Dec. 7, 1837. Robert
Irvine, J. P.
William Eoff—Cordelia Mifford. Dec. 17, 1837. M. J. Noyes, J. P.
Harrison Wisdom—Virginia Turner. Dec. 21, 1837. J. W. Campbell.
Samuel Jacoby—Ann Givens. Dec. 21, 1837. J. H. Hughes.
Uriah Neil of Lincoln Co.—Sarah Calvin. Dec. 21, 1837. Hugh L. Dodds.
William H. Smith—Mary Edwards. Dec. 27, 1837. James W. Campbell.
George W. Fielder—Mariah M. Ford. Dec. 28, 1837. J. H. Hughes.

Copied by (Mrs. W. J.) Harriet V. Rowley,
Regent Bowling Green Chapter, D. A. R.,
Bowling Green, Mo.

NOTES.

In the October number of the Review was a paper on early travel in Missouri by Zimmermann, translated by Dr. Wm. Bek, in which the date was given as 1838. It should have been 1833. The Society has a large and valuable collection of books of Missouri Travel and Description, and notwithstanding the war in Europe is constantly getting from England, France, Germany and Italy old books of this character.

One member has expressed a preference to have the numbers of the Review cut or trimmed before sending them out, to save the reader the trouble of cutting the leaves. They have not been trimmed because if that should be done close, there might not be margin enough for binding the volumes as large as persons might want to have them. Then, too, some enjoy the cutting of a magazine as they read the articles. The society would be pleased to hear from members as to their preferences in the matter.

The State Historical Society has a complete set of the Proceedings of the State Press Association. However, one is a defective copy—the 31st for 1897—pages 33 to 38 are missing, and a paper or two may be omitted from the Bibliography on account of it. It is to be hoped that some editor will give the Society a perfect copy.

The Missouri Valley Historical Society of Kansas City, at a meeting January 12, 1915, elected the following officers: John B. White, re-elected President; Dr. W. L. Campbell, Vice-President; Henry C. Flower, Treasurer; Mrs. Nettie C. Grove, Secretary. Directors: Mrs. John B. White, Mrs. R. Wornall, Mrs. Homer Reed, J. F. Richards, W. R. Nelson, Charles S. Keith, R. A. Long, C. R. Pence and M. C. Long.

Missouri Historical Society Collections.—The number issued for 1914 by the Society in St. Louis is of 131 pages, and

contains interesting papers, with quite a number of portraits and other plates. It is the third number of the fourth volume of the Society's Collections.

A tablet to pioneer Missourians was unveiled at the Jefferson Memorial building, February 16, 1915, the tablet being allegorical of the Missouri pioneers, and a brass scroll by it with names of one hundred of these pioneers. On what theory this particular hundred was selected over the other hundreds is not stated.

El Comino Real (the King's Highway). The Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution Old Trails Road Committee have published a sketch and map of the above road from Little Prairie, now Caruthersville, north thru New Madrid, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve to St. Louis, the road which connected those four military posts established by the Spanish, and known as El Camino Real—the King's Highway), and at a later date as the Illinois road.

The five places above named were settled at dates from 1733 to 1794, and the road connecting them, at first a mere bridle path, can now be definitely located at various places along the line, and the efforts of the D. A. R. to permanently mark the trail or road should be encouraged, and financial help given them in so doing.

Shields Monument. In the 47th General Assembly a bill introduced by Senator Wm. G. Busby was passed, appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to General Shields to be erected on the court house square in Carrollton, Missouri. The bill provided for the appointment of three commissioners and that they should keep a record of their proceedings and deposit the record with the State Historical Society of Missouri.

This record has been kept in typewritten manuscript on sheets 14 by 11 inches, and specially bound for preservation by the Society. It shows that the bronze statue of General Shields was made by Frederick C. Hibbard of Chicago, and mounted upon a base of Missouri red granite, the whole standing nineteen feet high.

The inscriptions upon the monument are:

Front.

General James Shields.

Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 10, 1810.

Died at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

Erected by the State of Missouri in recognition of his distinguished public service and exemplary private virtues.

Back.

Soldier

Statesman

Jurist.

:—:—:—:—:—:

Cerro Gordo

Chapultepec, (1)

Brigadier General Mexican and Civil Wars

Winchester

Port Republic.

:—:—:—:—:—:

United States Senator from

Illinois

Minnesota,

Missouri.

Governor Oregon Territory,

Commissioner U. S. Land Office,

Justice Supreme Court of Illinois

Act Missouri General Assembly, 1913.

Senator Wm. G. Busby, Author.

Edward A. Dickson,

Harry C. Brown

Hiram J. Wilcoxson

} Commissioners.

There is included in the report a twenty-one page biography of General Shields by Henry A. Castle, and also a photograph of the monument as it stands in front of the court house at Carrollton.

(1) This name is incorrectly spelled in the report, but a letter received states that it is correct on the monument.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Book-plate Booklet. Vol. 4, 1911-1912. 4 numbers.

The Ex Libran, Kansas City. Vol 1, 1912. 4 numbers.

The Biblio. Kansas City. Vol. 1, 1913. 4 numbers.

The Miscellany. Kansas City. Vol. 1, 1914. 4 numbers.

The Canticle of the Sun by St. Francis of Assisi.

Lincolniana Book Plates and Collections. Kansas City. C, 1913.

The above delightful publications have been issued by H. Alfred Fowler, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City. The Canticle of the Sun by St. Francis of Assisi is printed throughout from blocks of drawings by Rev. Arthur Howard Noll in the style of the old mediaeval manuscripts in an edition of 300 at \$1.25 per copy. The other publications are principally about book plates. In Europe there were many Ex Libris Societies, publishing journals devoted principally to the book plates of their own nationality. The American Ex Libris Journal was in existence but one year, and the English Ex Libris Journal ceased after eighteen years, so that the above publications were the only ones current in the English language. The current publication by Mr. Fowler is The Miscellany at one dollar for four numbers, and no book plate collector can afford to do without it.

An incomplete genealogy of the Fowler family. By H. Alfred Fowler, Kansas City, 1913. 27 pp., 7 plates.

The above is a welcome addition to our genealogies by Missouri authors, and is by the editor of the book plate periodicals noticed above.

Ha Ha Tonka. In the Ozarks. K. C. [1915.]

A finely illustrated pamphlet has been issued, describing the tract of land in Camden county which contains the finest scenery of a varied character to be found in the State of Missouri. Its purchase by the State will do more towards the

improvement of roads to it from all directions than anything else that can be done. If taken by the State it will finally become noted thruout the whole country, and will be the pride of the State.

Missourians in review. Address of **Rollin J. Britton** at the ninth annual banquet of Gallatin Commercial Club, Tuesday, February 23rd, 1915. Gallatin, n. d. 31 p.

For a hasty review of persons and events notable in the history of Missouri, and no inconsiderable number of them from the place where the address was delivered, we have never seen a better one than the above. If the facts in it were told to all the high school scholars of the State it would be a benefit to them and to the State.

Fifty years a detective by **Thomas Furlong**. n. p., n. d. (C. 1912.)

Mr. Furlong was well known as Chief of the Secret Service of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and his book contains thirty-five detective stories, stories of real detective work done by the author in the long period during which he did excellent work.

Personal Recollections of President Abraham Lincoln, General Ulysses S. Grant and General William T. Sherman. By **Major-General Grenville M. Dodge**, Council Bluffs, 1914. 8°, 237 p. Portraits.

Not many books are now being printed written by prominent actors in the Civil War, and this one by a Major-General is an important and an interesting one, and covers the time from 1859, when he first met Lincoln. We are indebted for the book to the author who is a valued member of the Society.

A Glimpse of the Enchanted Valley, June, 1914. By **James M. Breckenridge**. [St. Louis, 1914.]

The above is a pleasing account of a trip made by the author to the Yosemite Valley, and reminds the editor of a similar trip that he made to that wonderful valley, and also of the fact that a publication of the San Francisco Academy of Science says he was the first person who ever found a living shell in that valley.

General Wilkinson and his later intrigues with the Spaniards.

The **Pan-American** policy of Jefferson and Wilkinson.

The two above papers were by Professor Isaac Joslin Cox of the University of Cincinnati, the first a reprint from the American Historical Review of July, 1914, and the other from the Mississippi Valley Historical Review of September, 1914.

The researches in the Cuban papers, and in the archives of the Indies at Madrid have furnished abundant proofs of the corruption of General Wilkinson, who was commander of the army of the United States in the early part of the last century. They show that he was promised, and for a time received from the Spanish government two thousand dollars a year, and that for this and other financial considerations he was acting the traitor to his country, and working in the interest of Spain. Professor Cox is entitled to much credit for his thorough investigation into the double dealings and intrigues with the Spaniards.

Among the holiday publications of periodicals two of similar character from St. Louis deserve special mention—Reedy's Mirror and the Censor, of 248 and 206 pages. Each of them has many portraits of prominent Missourians, and articles on special Missouri subjects, and each is well worthy of preservation.

The Warrenton Banner of December 18, 1914 celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, and is full of historical matter. It has a history of Warren county, of the different towns in it, of Central Wesleyan College, the Emmons Asylum, the Wesleyan Orphan's Home, and portraits of many of the residents of the town and county, and is full of matters of historical interest. The editor and publishers are to be congratulated on their creditable work.

The Euclidean or Common Sense Theory of Space. By **John Newton Lyle**. Portrait. n. p., n. d.

Prof. Lyle, now of Bentonville, Arkansas, was formerly in Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. The above work will be welcomed by those interested in higher mathe-

matics, and his conclusions in regard to space and to the circle cannot well be disputed.

The General Education Board. An account of its activities, 1902-1914. With 32 full page illustrations and 31 maps. New York General Education Board, 61 Broadway, 1915.

The United States Department of the Interior has published annual reports of the above Board, and the above is an interesting one covering the time from its organization to date.

Peter Hurst Sangree. In memoriam. An address by Judge Henry Lamm, to the Pettis Bar, at Memorial Exercises, October 5, 1914. Sedalia, [1914].

Judge Lamm for many years was the law partner of Mr. Sangree in Sedalia, and his address was an appreciation of the partner to whom he was greatly attached.

Longevity in Saturnid Moths and its relation to the function of reproduction by Phil. Rose and Nellie Rose. And **The History of Science in St. Louis**, by Mary J. Klem have just been issued as the first and second parts of the transactions of the Academy of St. Louis. The first shows painstaking investigation of moths, and the second laborious research in many publications to show what has been done in St. Louis or by St. Louisans in the cause of science.

Printed Samples. Black and White and Multi-Colors. The Hugh Stephens Printing Company, Jefferson City, [1915].

A note in the above pamphlet says it is sent to those who believe in printing of good quality. Good quality hardly expresses it, and those who see it cannot help but be pleased to know that they can get within the State work equal to that done in any of the large cities. The firm is to be congratulated on its work of more than good quality.

The Tecnic of the Speaking Voice—its development, training and artistic use. By John R. Scott, A. M. Emeritus Professor of Elocution, University of Missouri. Columbia, Stephens Co., 1915. XXIII. 660 pp.

The author has a goodly library of dozens of books on elocution, but to the one who needs but one, and wants that to be the best one, the choice would easily fall on the above.

Simeon North, first official pistol maker of the United States. A memoir, by **S. N. D. North, LL. D.**, and **Ralph H. North**, Concord, N. H. The Rumford Press, 1913.

The authors, great grandsons of Colonel North, unearthed for this volume a mass of forgotten or unrecorded achievements of their ancestor, from 1799 to 1852, in the progressive advance in the character and quality of the arms manufactured by him.

Memorial Address on the life and character of Judge Elijah Hise Norton by **Robert P. C. Wilson**. Delivered before the Missouri State Bar Association, 1914.

Judge Norton was a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri so long that the opinions of the court written by him are found in thirty-three volumes of the Missouri Reports. He was also a member of two Constitutional Conventions, those of 1861 and 1875, and wielded an influence in the work of both conventions.

Report of the Old Settlers Resolution Committee, (Jefferson County, Missouri.) By **Samuel A. Reppy**.

In the Missouri Historical Review for October, 1913, was a paper by Judge John L. Thomas on the telegraph line thru Jefferson county, the first telegraph line west of the Mississippi, which was made in 1850. In the above paper Mr. Reppy advocates making the 27th of July a legal holiday, to be called Telegraph Day, and the creation of a State park in Jefferson county, in which he pictures a great group of museums. Whether any part of the picture becomes a reality depends, perhaps, on the people of that county organizing and pushing the matter actively enough to bring to the county what outsiders will not thrust upon it.

Report of Committee on Marking Historical Sites in Rhode Island, made to the General Assembly at its January session, 1913, Providence, 1914.

The above is an official State report of 183 pages, and nineteen plates of places of historic interest. It is to be hoped

that Missouri will appoint a similar committee, and make appropriation for marking the sites in Missouri that should not be forgotten.

The Missouri Persecutions, by **Elder B. H. Roberts**, Salt Lake City, Utah. Cannon & Sons, 1900.

The State Historical Society has a large collection of books and pamphlets on the Mormons in Missouri, and the Mormon troubles, and these have been and are now being made use of by a number of persons investigating these matters. The Church of Latter Day Saints at Salt Lake City on request presented the above volume. Professor Violette of Kirksville is now writing a history of those troubles, and to do it truthfully without making it offensive to either side will be indeed a difficult task.

NECROLOGY.

Lucien Carr, author of "Missouri a Bone of Contention" and "Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, Historically considered," lately died at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The St. Louis Republic said of him "born when Andrew Jackson was President, he was an observant youth when Kit Carson was a young man, when Doniphan marched to Mexico and when Thomas Benton was one of the mighty men of this country. He was in Washington as the representative of The Missouri Republican, now the Republic, when Zachary Taylor was President, and the chain of events which were soon to lead to civil war made the material of his daily copy."

He was born in Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, December, 1829, and graduated from St. Louis University in 1846. He was Assistant Curator of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge from 1877 to 1894. He died January 27, 1915.

Rear Admiral Wells Laflin Field, a native of St. Louis, born January 31, 1846, died in Washington, D. C., November 27, 1914. He graduated from the Naval Academy

in 1867, was appointed Rear Admiral June, 1902, and retired November, 1902.

Hon. John H. Flanigan, a member of the House from Jasper county, in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, and who then became extensively known as "Fire Alarm" Flanigan, died at his home in Carthage, January 24, 1915. His nickname came from the fact that he was a ready and enthusiastic speaker on all matters that came before the House.

He was born at Almont, Michigan, July 3, 1857, and moved to Jasper county when nine years old. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and in 1883 was City Attorney of Carthage, Missouri. He was a prominent figure in Jefferson City at all sessions of the General Assembly after the time when he was a member.

Judge John Cutler Gage of Kansas City, a member of this Society, died of Pneumonia, February 27, 1915. He was born in Pelham county, New Hampshire, April 20, 1835, and graduated from Harvard in 1856; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1858, and came to Kansas City the following March. He was the first president of the Kansas City Bar Association and of the Law Library Association, and in 1884 was the president of the State Bar Association. His ancestors came from England to Boston in 1630.

Col. Elijah Gates came to Missouri in 1847, and to Buchanan county in 1857. During the Civil War he was Colonel of the First Missouri Confederate Cavalry, and lost an arm in service. He was sheriff from 1874 to 1878, and was appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri. He was elected State Treasurer in November, 1876. He died at St. Joseph, March 4, 1915 at the age of eighty-eight years.

Dr. William W. Mosby was born in Scott county, Kentucky, June 1, 1824, and came to Richmond, Missouri when four years old. He graduated from the Medical Department of Transylvania University in 1845. In 1862 he was elected a member of the State Senate of the 22nd General Assembly, and re-elected two years later. He died at Richmond, February 26, 1915.

Ripley D. Saunders, dramatic and literary editor of the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, died on the operating table at St. John's Hospital in St. Louis, March 16, 1915. It was supposed that he was suffering with an acute attack of gastritis, but the operation showed it was a cancer. He was 59 years old, and had been connected with the St. Louis newspapers since 1888. In addition to his literary newspaper work he published two books "John Kenadie" and "Col. Todhunter of Missouri."

Hon. Thomas Martin Spofford was born at Pulaski, Tennessee, and came to Kansas City in 1895. Two years afterwards he was elected a member of the House in the 39th General Assembly from the fourth district of Jackson county. He was a graduate of Washington and Lee University, and of the law department of Columbia University. He was married in 1898, was president of the upper house of Kansas City one term, and died in New York, February 24, 1915, aged 52 years.

Frederick Oakes Sylvester, formerly instructor in art at the Central High School of St. Louis, and a well known landscape painter, died in St. Louis, March 2, 1915. He was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, October 8, 1869, and came to St. Louis in 1892. He was Secretary and later President of the St. Louis Artists' Guild, and was awarded medals at the St. Louis World's Fair, the Portland Exposition and by the Society of Western Artists.

In the landscapes painted by him he made a specialty of the Mississippi river, and the book of poems and pictures published by him was called "The Great River." A splendidly bound copy of this work was presented to the Society by Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Meston of St. Louis, containing an original water color painting by the author, and an original manuscript poem on "History" signed by him.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI.

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